# Whalley Church

and

# Abbey

Div.Sch.
283.4276
T246
W552
1905

T. TAYLOR-TASWELL, M.A.

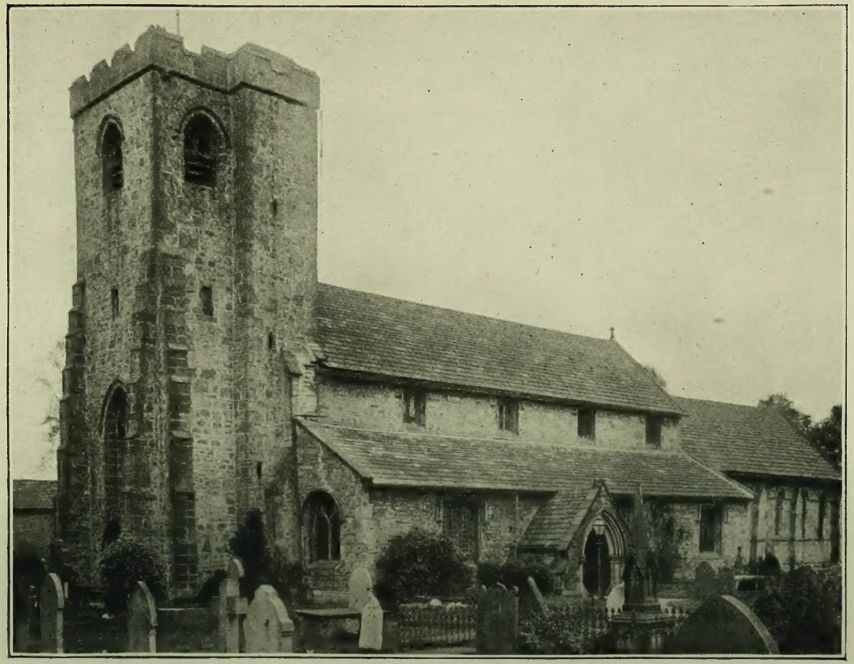
J. H. Macfarlane
1907.

DUKE
UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Duke University Libraries

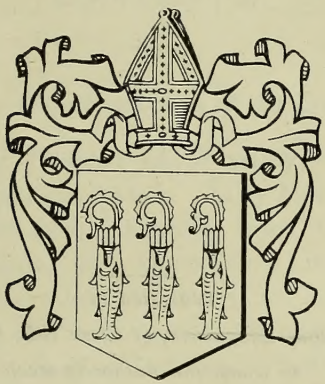
https://archive.org/details/whalleychurchabb01tayl



WHALLEY CHURCH EXTERIOR.

J. H. Macfarlane

# Whalley Church and Abbey



BY

Rev. S. T. TAYLOR-TASWELL, M.A.,

Christ Church, Oxford.

Printed at the

"Times" Office, Northgate, Blackburn.

1905.

*Dedicated to*
*Arthur Longworth, of Clerk Hill, Esq.,*
*to whom the Author is much*
*indebted for encouragement*
*in proceeding with this work.*

Div. Sch.
283.4276
T246
W552
1905

# Whalley Church and Abbey.

## CONTENTS.

**Introduction.**—Object and Aim of the Book.

**Part I. Early History of Whalley.**—Whalley during the Roman occupation. Early history of Whalley Church (596-1296)—Extract from the Status de Blackburnshire,—S. Augustine,—List of Deans—Mode of succession—Summary of information obtained from the Status de Blackburnshire—Antiquity of Whalley—Earliest historical reference to Whalley—Extent of original Parish—Extent according to Ordnance Survey—Brenand Chapelle in Bowland—Boundaries of the Parish about the time of Edward III. (1327-1377)—Extent of the Parish in 1650.—Whalley legal Parish in 1905—Whalley ecclesiastical Parish in 1905—Orthography of Whalley—Various spellings—Derivation of Whalley.

**Part II. Description of Whalley Church. Dimensions. The Choir or Chancel.**—Sacrarium—East End Window—Description thereof—Coats of Arms described—Altar-piece—Brass to Rev. Stephen Gey—Monument to Dr. Whitaker—Latin inscription and translation—Piscena, Credence Table, and Sedilia—Choir stalls—Misereres on the north side—Misereres on the south side—Chained Books—Chandelier

—Chancel screen and arch—Other monuments in the chancel with inscriptions—List of Communion Plate with dates of gifts thereof.

**Part III. The Nave.**—Description thereof—Mediæval pew—Dispute about sittings, 1534—Sir John Townley's decision—"Proud Wives of Whalley"—S. Anton's Cage—Inscriptions thereon—Its history—Lawsuit—Organ formerly in Lancaster Parish Church—Description thereof—Story of Colonel Towneley, 1745—Churchwardens' Pew—The Eight Towns chargeable with the repair of the Parish Church—Monuments in the Nave, with inscriptions—Walsham Monument—Hayhurst Monument—Alice Kenyon—Interments in the Church—Extract from Whalley Poor Stock Book thereon—Ornamented pews—Old Benches—Faculty pews.

**Part IV. The North Aisle.**—S. Nicholas Chantry—Its history—Catterall Brass—Braddyll Monument—Stained-glass windows—Paslew's Gravestone—Braddyll Monument—Waddington Brass—Hall Stained-glass window—Wiswell Font.

**Part V. The South Aisle.**—S. Mary Chantry—Dispute between Assheton and Nowell—Original correspondence thereof—Brooks window by Hardman—Arkwright window by Burne Jones—Monument to James Taylor and Alice his wife—Monument to Moreton servants—Stonehewer Brass—Constable's Seat—Font—Grave of Sir Christopher Smith, last Prior of Whalley Abbey—Vicar's pew—Samuel

Brooks window—Ancient Stained-glass windows in the Church.

**Part VI. The Tower—South Porch—Vestry.**—The Tower—Dimensions—Bells—History thereof—Inscriptions on bells—Weight—Ancient bells—Flemish bell—South porch—Vestry—Stained-glass window in vestry—Coats of Arms—Ancient gravestone with Lombardic inscription—Portrait of Adam Cottam—Parish Registers—Curious entries.

**Part VII. The Churchyard.**—Crosses of Paulinus described—Ancient tombstones—Stone coffin—Sundial—Epitaphs on various tombstones—Wigglesworth—The Hermitage—its history—Foundation, 1361—Isola de Heton—Endowment—Writ concerning the Hermitage—Its dissolution.

**Part VIII. The Abbey.**—Introduction—Principal events in history of the Abbey—Duration of the Abbey—Its community and services—Survey of the Abbey buildings and architecture.

I. **Cloister Court.**—Cœmeterium—(a) North side. Ecclesia Conventualis—Lady Chapel—Description thereof—Chapels—Lantern—Choir—Choir Stalls—Dimensions—Legend about the bells—Excavations in 1798—Abbot John Lindlay's grave—Bells—Stained glass. (b) West side. Domus Conversorum—Meaning of the term Conversi—Carcer Robur, or strong prison. (c) South side.

Dormitory—Lavatorium—Benediction of Dormitory by Abbot William Whalley in 1425—Latin Extract from Harleian MS.—Translation thereof—Kitchens—Refectory—Passage—Attempt on the life of Abbot of Kirkstall by a Whalley Monk. (d) East side. Sacristy—Pœnitentiary—Fratry—Scriptorium—Coucher Book—Explanation of the term—Description thereof—Entries in the Coucher Book—Prices—Annual consumption of food—Hospitality of the Abbey—Last Entry in Coucher Book—Second Dormitory—Infirmary—The Chapter House.

II. **Second Court.**—Abbot's lodgings—Date thereof—Long Gallery—Coquina Abbatis or Abbot's Kitchen—Abbot's Oratory.

III. **Third Court.**—Stables—Granary—Barns and other buildings—N.E. Gateway—Corn Mill.

IV. **The Clausum or Close.**—Extent—N.W. Gateway—Hospitium or Guest Chamber—Grammar School—The Fold—The Ale—Description thereof.

**The Arms of Whalley Abbey.** Description thereof.

**Seal of Whalley Abbey.** Description thereof—Value of the Abbey at its confiscation—Income, whence derived—Dispute with Rector of Slaidburn about Tithes, 1472—Cost of the Abbey buildings—List of Abbots with dates—Exempt

Jurisdiction of the Abbey—Meaning of the term —Presiding judge—Penalties—Edwin Waugh on the site of the Abbey.

**Part IX. The De Lasci Family.**

**Part X. History of the Rectory and Vicarage.**—Deans the original incumbents—History of the transfer of the patronage to the Abbey—Charter given by Henry de Lasci, 1283—Licence of Edw. I., 1284—Petition to Pope Nicholas IV.—Letters testimonial of bishops of Coventry and Lichfield and Dublin, 1285—Bull of Pope Nicholas IV., 1289—Letter of approbation of bishop of Coventry and Lichfield—Letter of approbation of Archdeacon of Chester, 1294 —Confirmation or Quit Claim of Henry de Lasci, 1295—Henry de Lasci's confirmation of the gift, 1295—The King's confirmation of the gift, 1295—Finalis Concordia, 1298—Revocation of Bull of Nicholas IV., 1294—Boniface VIII.'s confirmation, 1297—Rectory and Vicarage till 1536—Crown the patron—Archbishops of Canterbury the patron—Subsequent history.

**Part XI. The Incumbents.**—Earliest Incumbents styled Deans of Whalley—List of Deans—Notes on the Deans—Peter de Cestria first and only Rector—Vicars of Whalley—William le Wolf de Kirklauton —Paryshe—Pedley—Dobson—Gey—Johnson—Dr. Whitaker—Noble—Robert Nowell Whitaker—T' owd Vicar—Declaration made by dependent curates—The Assheton Sermon—Sir Ralph Assheton.

**Part XII. Whalley Charities.**—List of benefactions—Chewe Dole—Extract from Poor Stock Book—Benefactions left for the eight towns—Benefactions left exclusively for Whalley—Apprentice Fund—Charities of Edwards and Braddyll—Read's Charity—Grammar School foundation and endowment—Sir Ralph Assheton's Charity—Adam Cottam's Almshouses.

**Part XIII. History of Whalley Royal Grammar School.**—Date of Foundation—Letters Patent—Endowment—Letter of Bishop of Chester—Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford—Date of present School Buildings—List of Head Masters—Dr. Woolton, Bishop of Exeter.

**Part XIV. Devolution of the Demesne of Whalley** History of the Demesne in Saxon and Norman times—History from 1294 to 1536—Sale of the Abbey lands to Richard Assheton and John Braddyll, 6 June, 1553 (7 Edw. VI.)—Original document and translation—Places included in the purchase—Sale of Clerk Hill to John Crombocke, 17 June, 1553 (7 Edw. VI.)—Indenture of Sale—Sale of the Demesne of Whalley by Richard Assheton to John Braddyll, 20 June, 1553 (7 Edw. VI.)—Indenture of Sale—Great Deed between John Braddyll and Richard Assheton, 18 Feb. 1556-7 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary)—History of the "Abbey" demesne, 1553-1905—History of the Portfield part of the demesne, 1556-1883—History of Clerk Hill, 1553 to 1871—History of Moreton.

# Whalley Church and Abbey.

## INTRODUCTION.

**Object and Aim of the Book.**—This history of Whalley is principally intended to supply a want felt by the residents of the township and its visitors, and to present in an accurate, concise, and trustworthy form the principal features in the Parish Church. I say Parish Church, for though Whalley Abbey, otherwise the Locus Benedictus de Whalley, dominated the place for two centuries and a half, and by its splendid foundation added lustre and distinction to it, yet the real centre of interest lies in its venerable and ancient Church.

The Parish Church is the embodiment of a series of traditions and history, which for duration may be equalled but cannot be surpassed by any other ecclesiastical foundation of a similar order.

It is the monitor pointing back, in the first place, to the earliest efforts of the Celtic Mission of the VI. century, by whom not only the north, but by far the greater part of Saxon England, was reclaimed to the Christian faith; next, to a long line of dignified ecclesiastical personages who were its first incumbents; and, lastly, to a widely-diffused ecclesiastical influence and jurisdiction which extended over a large part of Lancashire and even penetrated to Yorkshire.

The present Church of Whalley witnessed the inception, the career, and the dissolution of the Abbey, and still stands after six centuries of existence as a conspicuous monument of the piety and munificence of former generations.

It must also be remembered that this favoured spot, favoured alike by nature and art, was for centuries the centre from which the spiritual life and wants of a very wide area were ministered to and supplied, and that this, apart from other considerations, entitles it to distinction.

The aim, therefore, of the writer, is to give prominence to the Church, and, without digressing into such questions as the origin of the parochial system, of which it is an example, the survey of forests and other such like topics, to describe in detail its chief architectural features, to transcribe its monuments, and to notice its incumbents. The object with regard to the Abbey is the same; to condense the chief events in its history, to describe the various buildings according to the plan on which they were erected, to trace the different steps by which the Locus Benedictus de Stanlawe became possessed of the right of patronage to the Church of Whalley, and finally to give a chronological list of the Abbots.

The history of the devolution of the demesne of Whalley has also been worked out from the Saxon times down to the present age, and throughout original documents and deeds have been consulted and recited, some of which have not previously been published.

It is hoped that this work may prove an accurate guide, and thus be both useful and acceptable to the public.

# PART I.

# Early History of Whalley.

**Whalley during the Roman Occupation.**—The connection of Whalley with the Roman occupation of Britain is not largely or abundantly attested, though there are some indubitable proofs of it.

The statement of Dr. Whitaker that there are no Roman remains in Whalley is inaccurate. A minor Roman road traverses the present Parish on its northern side, and forms the boundary between the townships of Whalley and Little Mytton, passing by Hardle Cross; there was a considerable Roman Camp at Portfield, the vallum or fortified earthworks of which are now distinctly observable; and at various times Roman coins have been dug up in the Churchyard, indicating the possibility of some sort of Roman settlement upon the site of the Church and the Schools.

The near neighbourhood of Whalley to Ribchester, a Roman station of considerable magnitude, would imply that it would not be overlooked as a convenient æstiva castra, or summer camp.

Before entering upon a description of the Church and Abbey, it may not be out of place to relate some facts connected with the early history of the Church, and the extent of the Parish at various periods of its existence, with some notice of its orthography.

**History of Whalley Church, from A.D. 596 to A.D. 1296.**—The early history of the Church is derived from the Status de Blackburnshire, which is said to have been compiled under Abbot John Lindelay (1350-1387) and reprinted afterwards in Dugdale's Monasticon.

The following is the translation:—

The first foundation of the Church of Whalley by Augustine, Archbishop of Dorovernia (Canterbury) and of other Churches within the boundaries of Blackburnshire; the succession of Deans in the same; the appropriation and grant of the same to the Monks of Stanlawe by John de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, with many other nobles.

Memorandum, that in the time of Ethelbert, King of the Angles, who began to reign A.D. 596, at the time when S. Augustine, the Apostle of the Angles, having been sent by S. Gregory the Pope, in the third year of his papacy, at the instance and the request of the said King, preached among the Angles, and taught the Christian faith,—there was at Whalley in Blackburnshire a certain Parish Church, built in honour of All Saints, in the cemetery of which Church there were certain stone crosses there erected, and called by the people the crosses of S. Augustine, which remain there to this day under the same name, and the aforesaid Church was called at that time the White Church under the Legh. Within the boundaries and limits of the Parish of the same Church there were contained at that time the whole of Blackburnshire and the whole of Bowland, and thus they continued for very many years. Afterwards, however, when the devotion of the faithful increased, and the number of believers was augmented in those parts, there were constructed three

other Churches within Blackburnshire, namely, the Church of Blackburn, the Church of Chipping, and the Church of Ribchester; the parishes of these same Churches were distinct from one another, and designated by certain boundaries on every side, as they still exist in the present and are known to all in those parts. In those times, when the said Churches had thus been ordained, there was not in Blackburnshire, at Clitheroe or elsewhere, a castle built, nor any Chapel whatsoever, except the aforesaid Churches, nor any lord who possessed the patronage of the said Churches, nor of any one of them, but each Rector held and possessed the land and township in which his Church was situated, as the dowry of his Church; he also governed his Church so endowed as his own patrimony and proper inheritance; also of his own will he appointed his successor from his sons and friends, while the acceptance or institution of the Bishop of Lichfield only intervened; also they were called Rectors of Whalley and Blackburn, chiefly, married men, and lords of the townships; also certain parsons of Whalley were called Deans, and not Rectors. The most probable reason of this, it is thought, is that at the time of the foundation of the Church, and for a long time subsequently, the people of those parts were so scattered, so untamed and wild, moreover so great a multitude of foxes and wild beasts existed there, also the place seemed, as it were, so inaccessible to men, that both the bishops of the place, who were at that time, and their officials, entirely left and as it were committed the whole jurisdiction of the ordinances of the above-mentioned parishes, which pertained to the office of ordinary Deans, to the aforesaid Rectors, on account of the inconveniences

experienced, reserving only the more difficult and hard cases to the Bishop. Hence from the duty of this office of Dean, which they exercised successively so continuously, they were called by the people not rectors, but Deans. In this manner Churches were ordained down to the time of King William the Conqueror, namely, during 470 years, and after the time of King William the Conqueror down to the Lateran Council (usque ad concilium Lateranense) (1215), as sufficiently appears from ancient and true chronicles. Who held the lordship (dominium) of Blackburnshire before the time of the said King William does not clearly appear in the records. The common opinion holds and asserts that there were as many lords as there were townships (villæ), or manses (mansæ), or manors of men (maneria hominum) not only in Rochdale, Tottington, and Bowland, and in the adjacent neighbourhood, and that no one held from another but all in capite from the Lord King himself.

Memorandum, that the Rectors of Whalley from ancient times had been married men, and were called Deans, not rectors or parsons, and that they held the said Church together with the Church of Rochdale by a certain hereditary right, so that a son succeeded a father, a brother a brother, or any other ancestor nearer in law succeeded by hereditary succession in the possession of the said Churches; thus, that is to say, that when any Dean of Whalley died, forthwith his son, or brother, or any other ancestor to whom the hereditary right of the said Church pertained, presented themselves to the Lord of Blackburnshire as next heir of these Churches, and received letters from this Lord, testifying this to the Bishop ordinary of the place, that they would keep certain priests in the

aforesaid Churches and their Chapels, and that they would send them to the Bishop together with their own letters and those of the said Lord for the purpose of undertaking the cure of the parishioners, or at least, for the licence and the power of administering the Church Sacraments in the same Churches and Chapels. In this manner the aforesaid Churches were governed down to the aforesaid Lateran Council.

Be it known that the first Rector or Dean of the Church of Whalley of whom mention is found in the register of the Bishops of Lichfield, or whose name is mentioned in the Chronicles, or among the people, was called Sparthlingus, he was called Dean of Whalley; to him succeeded Lilwulphus Cutwolfe, his son and heir, who was called Dean of the same Church. After him succeeded Cutwolfus, Dean of the same Church; to him succeeded Henricus, the elder, his heir, similarly Dean of the same Church; after him Robertus, his son, and Dean of the same Church; to him succeeded Henricus the younger, his son and heir, Dean of the same Church; to him succeeded Willielmus, Dean; after him succeeded Galfridus the elder, similarly Dean of the same Church. This Galfridus the elder married the daughter of Lord Roger de Lasci, then Lord of Blackburnshire. To this Galfridus succeeded Galfridus the younger, his son and heir, Dean of the same Church; to him succeeded Rogerus, also his son and heir, who was the last named Dean of the same Church; nor from that time was the hereditary succession in the Deanery permitted, or in the possession of the aforesaid Church, which was wont of old to be occupied by married men, and in hereditary succession, as is said before, since

the Lateran Council, celebrated at that time, imposed celibacy on all clerics and Rectors of Churches.

On this account the said Rogerus lived as a celibate and caused himself to be promoted to the priestly order. Considering that ecclesiastical benefices, according to the ordering of the above-named Council, ought not from that time to be occupied by hereditary grant, and wishing to please the noble Lord John de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, and Lord of Blackburnshire, his relative, and to confirm and transfer to him and his heirs the right of patronage (jus patronatus) of his whole Church of Whalley, he yielded up the Rectory and Deanery of the aforesaid Church, so that thus he might more clearly affirm the right of presentation to the parsonage of the said Church through the said Earl and his heirs, as far as in him lay, retaining only for himself, with the consent of the Bishops, the Vicarage of the same Church, whereupon the Lord Earl presented to the Rectory of the said Church of Whalley a certain cleric of his own, Petrus de Cestria. This Petrus was the first nominated Rector of this Church, and being admitted to, on the presentation of the same Lord Earl, by Alexander, Bishop of Lichfield, and inducted into, and canonically instituted to the same Rectory, he held and possessed from that time the same Church during all his life, viz., 59 years and more. The same Petrus for the time of the said Rogerus had from the aforesaid Church only 50 marcs of annual payment under the title of his Rectory, and the said Rogerus had the whole residuum of the Rectory whilst he lived, under the title of the Vicarage, as clearly appears in the letters of the presentation and institution of the said Petrus, and of the ordination of the Bishop thereupon made. To this Petrus there succeeded in the aforesaid

Rectory monks (Religiosi viri), called the Abbot and Convent formerly of Stanlawe, lately of Whalley, and they entered on the manor (manerium) of Whalley, the Lord Gregory of Norbury being then Abbot, on the 7th day of the Ides of April, in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward, and in the 47th year of the age of the Lord Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, A.D., MCCXCVI., in leap year, and the Dominical letter G &c. (7th April, 1296. 24 Edw. I.).

**Summary of Facts.**—The information and facts we gather from the Status de Blackburnshire are:—(1) That the original foundation of Whalley Church was by S. Augustine of Canterbury, A.D. 596. (2) That in his time there was a Church built in the Parish, and in the cemetery of the Church three crosses called commonly the crosses of S. Augustine. (3) That the Church was then called the White Church under the Legh. (4) That in the boundaries of the Parish of Whalley were comprised the whole of Blackburnshire and the whole of Bowland. (5) That subsequently there were erected in Blackburnshire three other churches, viz., Blackburn, Chipping, and Ribchester, which were quite independent of each other. (6) That at the time of the ordination of these Churches there was no Castle at Clitheroe, nor any Chapel there. (7) That the Rectors of these three Churches above possessed the right of presentation, &c., appointed their successors from their sons or friends, and that the Bishops of Lichfield only intervened in their acceptance and institution. (8) That the incumbents of Whalley and Blackburn were called Rectors of Whalley and Blackburn. (9) That they were married men and lords of the manor. (10) That the rectors of Whalley were also called Deans and not rectors

only. (11) That the reason of the last fact was the inaccessibility of the place, the remoteness of Whalley from Lichfield, the wildness of the place and people. (12) That while the Deans of Whalley exercised jurisdiction, only the more difficult and hard cases were referred to the Bishops of Lichfield. (13) That in this manner Churches were ordained down to the time of William the Conqueror, viz., through 470 years, and after his time to the Lateran Council, A.D. 1215. (14) That the Lords of the manors in Blackburnshire, and also in Rochdale, Tottington, and Bowland, did not hold from another, but all in capite from the King. (15) That the Deanery of Whalley was held by hereditary succession, that son succeeded father, brother brother, &c. (16) That on a vacancy in the Deanery the next in hereditary succession presented himself to the Lords of Blackburnshire, who furnished him with letters to the Bishop of Lichfield certifying who he was, and that he would keep certain priests for the Chapelries connected with the Parish Church, and that this continued to the time of the Lateran Council (A.D. 1215). (16) That the first Dean of Whalley was Spartlingus, and that his successors in order were Liwulphus, Cutwolfe, Cudwolfus, Henricus the elder, Robertus, Henricus the younger, Willielmus, Galfridus the elder, Galfridus the younger, and Rogerus. (17) That the last Dean (cir. A.D. 1215) was Rogerus, and that he, wishing to please his kinsman, Henry Earl of Lincoln, ceded the Deanery, and the right of patronage (jus patronatus) of the whole Church to that nobleman and his heirs, and retained only the Vicarage for himself. (18) That Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, presented Petrus de Cestria to the living, who thus became Rector, receiving only 50 marcs per annum from the

Rectory, whilst the rest of the revenue went to Roger during his lifetime. (19) That Petrus de Cestria held the Church for 59 years and over. (20) That to Petrus de Cestria there succeeded the Abbot and Convent formerly of Stanlawe, lately of Whalley. (21) That these latter entered on the manor on 7th of April, 1296, in the 24th year of Edward I.

In the above array of facts only one demands any criticism, that referring the foundation of the Whalley Church to S. Augustine of Canterbury in A.D. 596. It is highly improbable that Augustine travelled so far north, while as a matter of historical certainty it is known, on the authority of the Venerable Bede, that Paulinus preached in this neighbourhood. The latter accompanied Ethelberga, daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, as Chaplain on her marriage with Edwyn King of Northumbria, A.D. 625. In the year A.D. 633 Edwyn was slain in battle by Penda of Mercia, and thereupon Paulinus fled with the queen southwards to Rochester. The crosses may have been erected to commemorate his preaching at Whalley, and their date consequently will be between A.D. 625 and 633, but it is also more probable that they are the monuments of the Celtic Mission. If, however, the conjecture is correct, the crosses should be designated the Crosses of Paulinus, but at all events the document, the Status de Blackburnshire, assigns a very remote antiquity to the foundation of Whalley Church.

**Antiquity of the Parish, and its extent at various Periods. Antiquity of Whalley.**—Whalley possesses the eminent distinction of being one of the most ancient and one of the largest parishes in England.

The Parish Church is the Mother Church, matrix ecclesia, of a district which embraces $\frac{1}{9}$ (Whitaker) or $\frac{1}{11}$ (Ordnance Survey) of the whole of the County of Lancaster.

The antiquity of the Parish is attested by the three Celtic Crosses in the Churchyard, which are said to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus in this district between the years A.D. 625 and 633.

**The Earliest historical reference to Whalley,** however, occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which, under date A.D. 798, records:—"This year there was a great fight at Hwelleage (Whalley) in the land of the Northumbrians, during Lent, on the 4th before the Nones of April, and there, Alric, the son of Herbert, was slain and many others with him."

The same event is referred to by Simeon of Durham, in perhaps more picturesque language.

"A.D. 798 Conjuratione facta ab interfectoribus Aethelrede regis, Wada dux in illa conjuratione cum iis bellum inivit contra Eardwlphum regem in loco qui appellatur ab Anglis Billangahoth juxta Walalege, et, ex utraque parte plurimis interfectis, Wada dux cum suis in fugam versus est, et Eardwlfus rex victoriam regaliter sumpsit ab inimicis."

This may be translated as follows:—

"A.D. 798 a conspiracy having been organised by the murderers of Ethelred, the King, Wada, the leader in that conspiracy, fought a battle together with them against Eardwulph in the place which is called by the Angles Billingahoth, near Whalley, and very many having been

slain on both sides, the leader Wada was put to flight, and King Eardwulphus obtained a kingly victory over his enemies."

The long line of Deans, the title by which the earliest incumbents were designated, stretching, as it does, far back into Saxon times, and referred to in the document "de Statu Blackburnshire," may be adduced as another illustration of the great antiquity of the Parish.

**Extent of original Parish of Whalley**—The original Parish of Whalley was very great. According to Dr. Whitaker it measured 50 miles in length, contained more than 400 superficial miles, and was one-ninth of the whole of Lancashire. These limits underwent some modification in subsequent years.

It started from the cross of Greet, the source of the Hodder, to the west of Newton and Slaidburn, and proceeding eastwards to Colne formed on its northern boundary the Parishes and Townships of Chatburn, Downham, and Folrig; from Colne it passed southwards, passing by Extwistle, Cliviger, Todmorden, where it made a bend to the east encircling the Forest of Rochdale; from thence it passed westwards by Lydgate, Rochdale, Martland, and Bury to Walton-le-Dale, not far from Penwortham, and thence northwards following the course of the Ribble, taking in Kuerden, Ribchester, Chipping, and enclosing the Forest of Bowland.

Some idea of the extent of this Saxon parish may be gained by the mention of Rochdale, Bury, Blackburn, Ribchester, Slaidburn, Accrington, Burnley, and Colne, all of which were included in the area.

In other words, Whalley extended from the Forest of Bowland on the north-west to the Forest of Rochdale on the south-east, and from the Forest of Trawden on the north-east to near Preston on the south-west.

The towns included in this vast area in the present day are centres of great commercial activity and possess large populations, while the township which has given the name to it remains much what it was centuries ago.

According to the **Ordinance Survey** lately drawn up, the area of the parish of Whalley including the forests is 116,909 acres 38 perches, nearly 183 miles, of which 5,465 acres 1 rood 6 perches are in Yorkshire. The area of Lancashire, including the foreshore 119,665 acres, is 1,327,258 acres 3 roods 2 perches, or nearly 2,043 square miles not including the foreshore, and thus Whalley is about $\frac{1}{11}$ of Lancashire.

The original parish was not confined to Lancashire, but extended into Yorkshire.

It nearly coincided with the Honor of Clitheroe.

The whole tract of country, commonly called Bowland and consisting of the parishes of Slaidburn and Mytton, was included in the original parish. The Forest, in the ecclesiastical sense, was always a portion of the extra-parochial tract, called the Castle Parish, and uniformly paid tithes to the Abbey of Whalley after the annexation of the Chapel of St. Michael in Castro.

That this was the case is proved by the following extract from the "De Statu Blackburnshire" which was compiled under the direction of Abbot Lindlay (1350-1387), temp. Edw. III., and Rich. II.

Memorandum quod quondam erat in Bowland quœdam capella que Brenand Chapelle dicebatur que quidem Capella tunc pertinens erat ad ecclesiam de Whalleye. Unde omnes Decani predicte Ecclesie invenerunt capellanum cotidie sumptibus suis ibidem celebrantem. Et quia illo tempore nullimoda sepultura ibidem habebatur corpora mortuorum totius foreste de Bowland deferebantur apud Whalleye et fuerunt ibidem sepulture tanquam ad ecclesiam tunc matricem.

TRANSLATION.

Memorandum, that formerly there was in Bowland a certain Chapel, which was called Brenand Chapelle, which Chapel then pertained to the Church of Whalley. Hence all the Deans of the aforesaid Church found a Chaplain, who daily celebrated at their expense. And because at that time no form of burial was held there, the bodies of those who died in the whole Forest of Bowland were brought down to Whalley, and were there buried as at the Mother Church.

Some of the independent Churches and Chapels of Whalley claim an antiquity anterior to the Norman Conquest. The Parish of Blackburn was severed during the existence of the Deanery from the original Parish of Whalley. The Parish of Rochdale arose at a later period than that of Blackburn.

**Boundaries of the Parish of Whalley about the time of Edward III. (A.D. 1327-1377).**—These are ascertained from a perambulation of the Parish recorded in the Coucher Book of the Abbey (p.p. 333-334), though stated by Mr. Baines to be written in another hand and interpolated.

The Perambulation is as follows:—

"The boundaries between the parish of Whalley and "the neighbouring parishes. Beginning at the west "in the northern part of the parish of Whalley "where the Calder falls into the Ribble, and proceed-"ing towards the east, where the Rymynden water "falls into the Ribble, are the boundaries between the "parishes of Whalley and Mytton, in the diocese of "York; and thence ascending in a south-east direc-"tion by the Rymynden water to Twistleton Brok, "and so through the divisions of Midhop to a certain "oak called le Crokehok in Addemargilhed, the boun-"daries are extended between Whalley and Gisburn "in the diocese of York; proceeding from the Oak "eastwards to the head of Benerker are the boun-"daries between Whalley and S. Michael, called Le "Gylkirk, in the diocese of York. Proceeding south-"wards to Poundeschagheued the boundary is "between Whalley and Thornton in Craven, in the "diocese of York: thence southwards to Bernesetk-"narres the boundary is between Whalley and "Carleton in the diocese of York; thence towards the "south to Wolvestones the boundary is between "Whalley and Kyldewick, in the diocese of York; "thence southwards to the Cross above Wycoluer "(Wycoller Cawsway) called the Waterscheldes Cross "the boundary is between Whalley and Kyghlaye, in "the diocese of York: thence towards the south to a "certain intersection of Mt Crowehull called Le "Skarth super Crowehull, the boundary is between "Whalley and Bradeford, in the diocese of York: "thence towards the west by Le Wetherstones de

"Bulswyre, and further towards the west by Stipes-
"den to the East Calder, the boundary is between
"Whalley and Halifax, in the diocese of York:
"thence by Beterclough and Schernyford to the river
"Irwell to a place where a certain torrent commonly
"called Conhopbrok descends into the Irwell, the
"boundary is between Whalley and Rachedale, in the
"diocese of Lichfield: thence to the descent of water
"to Uggedun, and so towards the north-west to a
"hill called Uggelow, the boundary is between
"Whalley and Bury, in the diocese of Lichfield:
"from that hill to Le Pickedlowe the boundary is
"between Whalley and Bolton, in the diocese of
"Lichfield: thence towards the north by Knowesden
"and Hyndeburn to the river Calder, and further
"following that river to a place where it descends
"into the Ribble the boundary is between Whalley
"and Blackburn."

Without going into details and identifying the places mentioned, it may be sufficient to indicate the parishes by which Whalley was surrounded at this period. They are Mytton, Gisburne, Le Gylkirk, Thornton, Carleton, Kyldewick, Kyghlage, Bradford, Halifax (all in the ancient Diocese of York), Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Blackburn (all in the ancient Diocese of Lichfield).

**Extent of the Parish in 1650.**—According to an Inquisition taken at Blackburn, June 25th, 1650, the parish of Whalley at that date consisted of 25 townships included in the enumeration below, viz:—

(1) Whalley.

(2) Chapelry of Padiham consisting of the township of Padiham, Hapton, Simonstone, and Higher Booth.

(3) Chapelry of Colne consisting of the townships of Colne, Folrig, Marsden, and Trawden.

(4) Chapelry of Clitheroe consisting of the townships of Clitheroe, Chatburn, Worston, Mereley, and Heyhouses.

(5) Chapelry of Downham consisting of the townships of Downham and Twiston.

(6) Parish of Accrington with the townships of Accrington vetus et nova.

(7) Parish of Altham consisting of the township of Altham and part of Clayton.

(8) Brerecleve and Extwistle.

(9) Newland, Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and Ightenhill Park.

(10) Chapelry of Burnley consisting of the township of Burnley, Habergham Eaves, and Worsthone.

(11) Chapelry of Holme consisting of Cliviger, Worsthone, and Hurstwood.

(12) Chapelry of Church consisting of Church, Oswaldtwistle, Huncoat, and part of Clayton.

(13) Townships of Henthorn, Coldcoates, and Wiswell.

(14) Chapelry of Haslingden consisting of the township of Haslingden and part of Rossendale, viz., Newhalley, part of Rawtenstall Booth, Oakenhead Booth, Constable Lee Booth, and part of Crawshawbooth.

(15) Chapelry of Newchurch in Pendle consisting of the most part of Pendle Forest, and Weelee and Roughlee.

(16) Chapelry of Goodshaw.

(17) Chapelry of Whytewell.

(18) Parish of Newchurch in Rossendale consisting of townships of Dedwen Clough, Tunsted, Wolfenden Booth, and part of Wolfenden and Bakop.

The value of the above Inquisition is that it definitely states which parishes and townships were in the Parish of Whalley in 1650. This was a Parliamentary Survey.

**Whalley (legal) Parish in 1905.**—We may here conveniently state what parishes are enumerated in the Rural Deaneries of Whalley and Burnley as being comprised with the Parish of Whalley, on the authority of the Manchester Diocesan Calendar of 1905.

In the Rural Deanery of Whalley are the following:—Whalley, Accrington (6 churches), Altham, Bacup (3 churches), Baxenden, Chatburn, Church Kirk, Clayton-le-Moors, Clitheroe (2 churches), Cloughfold, Crawshaw Booth, Downham, Goodshaw, Haslingden, Stonefield, Haslingden Grane, Knuzden, Laneside, Low Moor, Lumb, Musbury, Newchurch-in-Rossendale, Edgeside, Oswaldtwistle (2 churches), Pendleton-in-Whalley, Rawtenstall, Constablee, Read-in-Whalley, Tunstead, Whitewell.

In the Rural Deanery of Burnley are the following:—Burnley (9 churches), Briercliffe, Brierfield, Colne (2 churches), Barrowfield, Fence, Habergham, Habergham Eaves, Heyhouses (Sabden), Holme-in-Cliviger, Great Marsden, Little Marsden, Nelson (2 churches), Padiham, Higham, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Trawden, Worsthorne. Total number of Churches in the two rural deaneries, 66; which illustrates the enormous development of the ecclesiastical system.

**Whalley Ecclesiastical Parish, 1905.**—The present ecclesiastical parish of Whalley in 1905 consists of

the townships of Whalley and Wiswell including Barrow. The total acreage of which is 4,361 with a population according to the census of 1901 of 1974.

**Orthography of Whalley.**— Whalley suffers, like many other places in this neighbourhood, from a varied orthography. Thus in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle sub anno A.D. 798 it is **Hwealleage;** in Simeon of Durham it is **Walalege,** in loco qui appellatur ab Anglis Billingahoth juxta **Walalege,** sub anno A.D. 798; in Domesday Book it is written **Wallei** in Blackburne Hundreto, ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ habebat in Wallei II. carucatas terrae quietas ab omni consuetudine; in the Status de Blackburnshire as contained in Dugdale's Monasticon it is **Whalleya,** ecclesiae de Whalleya prima fundatio per Augustinum Archiepiscopum Doroverniae aliarumque ecclesiarum infra limites de Blagborneshire; in an Inquisition made in 1296 as to the value and provisions of the Mother Church of Whalley it is **Whalleia,** "decime garbarum de Whalleia valent VIII. lib; in a Writ of Henry VI. dated July the 15th of his reign i.e., A.D. 1437, concerning the Hermitage, it is **Whalley,** "Isola de Heton de com: Lanc, vidua, quod ipsa pro termino vitæ suæ esse possit anachorita in loco ad hoc ordinato juxta ecclesiam parochialem de Whalley"; in the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Chester dated A.D. 1393, 28th July, in which the Chapelries of Colne, Burnley, Church, and Haslingden were exonerated from contributing to the repair of the Church of Whalley, throwing the charge upon Whalley, Clitheroe, and Downham, it is also **Whalley,** in the Journal of Nicholas Assheton of Downham for the years

1617, 1618, and part of 1619, it is also **Whalley:** in the Holinshed's Chronicles (1st edition, 1577) it is also **Whalley,** "the Calder being thus enlarged runneth foorthe to Reade, where Maister Nowell dwelleth to Whalley, and soon after into Ribble"; in the Grant of land in Whalley belonging to Blackburn made by the Monks of Stanlawe to Uctred, Clerk of Whalley (Harl. MS. 2064 fol. 756) it is both **Walley** and **Walleia** "omnibus etc nos dedisse Uctredo clerico de Walley pro homagio et servicio suo illam particulam terre in Walleia pertinentem ad Eccelesiam de Blakburne"; in the deed of Karolus, Abbot of Stanlawe, granting part of the glebe of Blackburn, a bovate of land with 2 acres, to William the Clerk son of Helias of Blackburn, among the signatories is Uctred of **Hwaleye,** "Uctredo of Hwaleye"; in Leland's Itinerary (Vol. vii., part 1, fol. 58, Blackburnshire), it is **Walley,** "Walley a x miles from Preston"; and in an inquisition into the value of Chipping, 28th September, 1647, it is **Whaley,** "Dunkenhalgh, three miles from Whaley"; and, finally in the Visitation, Temp. Hen. VIII., the spelling Whawley is met with, "Henry Lacy, Erle of Lyncoln, and founder and translator of the place of St. Benets, of Whawley."

The various spellings of Whalley may be thus summarised, Hwaellaeg, Hwaleya, Qhalley, Qualleg, Qualley, Wallalaeg, Whalalega, Wallay, Wallei, Walley, Walleia, Walleya, Whalay, Whaley, Whallay, Whalleia, Whalleya, Whawley, Whalley.

**Derivation of Whalley.**—Whalley is derived from the A.S. hweall, a well, and laeg, a field, from which we

get Hwelleage and Walalega, the Field of Wells.

There seems to be little doubt of this derivation of the name.

The dipthong in h'weall, from hweallan, to stream or gush out, Latin scaturire, was pronounced wall. The true Saxon pronunciation of the name survives to this day in Rochdale,where we have Coldwall, and Wall Head, denoting two springs. The township of Whalley is abundant in springs, there being one called High Wall Well. One of these springs is in Bramley Meade, the residence of Richard Thompson, Esq.; another (mineral) in Hellicliffe; a third in the Archbishop's Wood; and another (also mineral) in Wiswell Lane. Walshaw also is a wood, and Walsden a valley, abounding in springs. Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Staffordshire (Oxford, 1686, folio pp. 47-49), mentions a spring called "Hunger Wall," because it is usually quite dry, or at most "stagnates, or runs not at all." In the old Saxon Charters the Saxon aspirate is retained. The Deans sometimes signed themselves Dec. de Hwall, and sometimes Quallay. There seems no doubt, therefore that the Anglo-Saxon Hwalalaeg, or Hwelleage, is the Field of Wells. Hardwick states that "the Hwelleage of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, as well as the monk of Durham's mediæval Latin Walalega, are identical with the modern Whalley" (Hardwick, Ancient Battlefields in Lancashire, 1882, p. 134). Mr. Haigh identifies Whalley in Lancashire, as well as Whaley in Cheshire, and Whalley in Northumberland, with a chieftain Hwala, who is described in the old A.S. poem "The Traveller's Tale," as "Hwala, once the best." But this derivation does not recommend itself.

## PART II.

# Description of Whalley Church.

**Description of Whalley Parish Church.**—The present church belongs to the late Norman, early English, and Perpendicular styles, and was erected mainly during the incumbency of Peter de Cestria. As he was Rector from 1225 to 1284, the latest possible date to be assigned to the building is the latter year, viz., 1284; but on this hypothesis, the year 1220, in the reign of Henry III., mentioned by some, is inadmissable. According to Mr. Micklethwaite, the eminent architect of Westminster Abbey, who made a careful survey of the building, the Church is to all intents and purposes, so far as form of structure is concerned, essentially the same as it was when it was completed. Some alterations during its six hundred years of existence have been made. The east end window replaced (in the XV. century) the former three lancet windows, which originally occupied that position. An examination of the wall will reveal this fact. The clerestory windows in the Nave were originaly round, but were altered to their present shape to give more light on the erection of the Tower in the XV. century. There was a west-end window previous to the Tower. This has been replaced by a lofty arch, which is, however, now obscured by the organ. At a very much later period the Dormer window in the N. aisle was inserted.

A circumstance that lends special interest to the Church is that it occupies the site of an older structure, known as Alba Ecclesia subtus Legh, the White Church under the Hill, and referred to in the Status de Blackburnshire.

Nor have we then exhausted the history of this Church. This White Church, said to have been erected in 1080, replaced an earlier Saxon Church built of wood, as most Saxon Churches were, according to Bede.

This Saxon Church would have been rendered necessary by the great inconvenience attending on worshipping at the Celtic Crosses in the open air, where the first converts to the Christian faith assembled for the purposes of devotion.

Thus we are carried back in the history of this Church to the remote periods of the VII. century.

The building consists of a Choir, Nave, with two Aisles, north and south, a Tower, Porch, and Vestry. The Church is without transepts.

**Dimensions.**—The entire length of the Church including the Tower is 154 feet, and the greatest width 50 feet. The Chancel is 55 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 33 feet high. The Nave is 77 feet long, 25 feet wide without the aisles, and 50 feet wide with the aisles, and 45 feet high. The Tower is 22 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 70 feet high.

It may now be convenient to take these features in detail.

**The Choir or Chancel.**—The Choir is spacious and imposing, covered with a chestnut wood roof, pointed, and lighted by a large east end window, and eight lancet

windows, three on the north and five on the south side, the jambs of which are all deeply splayed internally and furnished with an inner arch springing from the corbels. A string course, mutilated in some parts to make room for the monuments, traverses the walls. A similar string course is to be observed on the outside. The exterior is strengthened by perpendicular buttresses, projecting slightly from the walls, and differing only from the genuine Norman pilaster in the common gabled form common to that period. The style is late Norman and early English.

The **Sacrarium** contains a modern reredos of Bath stone ornamentation, in which are enclosed the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, an altar-piece by Northcote representing the Agony, the monument to Dr. Whitaker, and the piscina and credence table both deeply recessed. The space of the sacrarium has been much curtailed, as appears from the three sedilia which are now outside, and must have been originally within it.

The **Choir Stalls** occupy the north and south sides, and are arranged longitudinally after the manner of a college chapel.

The flooring is of encaustic tiles, which, though no doubt very beautiful, are not in harmony with the otherwise severe character of the architecture.

Access to the Choir is by two doors, one on the north leading into the Vestry, the other on the south opening into the Churchyard. The latter doorway of oak is embellished with an excellent specimen of early ironwork in scrolls, and has what appears to be a sanctuary knocker; the knocker is wanting, but the head is probably a representation of the head of Christ, with the hair, however,

dressed in the fashion peculiar to the XIII. century.

The Choir is separated from the Nave by a Norman arch under which is the XV. century screen.

**The East End Window.**—The East End Window is Perpendicular, and was placed there in the XV. century, taking the place of the original three lancet windows. The stone mullions appear to be original. The stained glass was placed there in 1816. The shields represent the different illustrious families and personages with whom the Church has been associated in the course of its long history.

The Stained Glass Window was inserted in 1816, the expense being defrayed by subscriptions collected by Dr. Whitaker with the assistance of Mr. Adam Cottam, and was the work of James Hall Miller, of Swallow Street, London. The total amount of remittances made to Miller, as appears from correspondence placed in my hands, was £276 5s. 1d., of which £251 10s. 0d. was by subscriptions, and the balance of £24 5s. 1d. was paid by Mr. Cottam.

The subscribers were the Duchess of Buccleuch, 30 guineas; Lord Curzon, £20; Mr. Halstead (Burnley), Mr. Greenwood (Burnley), Rev. Dr. Whitaker, Mr. Cunliffe (Wycoller), Mr. Ormerod, Mr. Taylor (Whalley), Mr. R. G. Lomax, Mr. Whitaker (Roefield), Mr. Parker (Browsholme), Mr. Whalley, Mr. Assheton, Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Parker (Colne Edge), Rev. Mr. Starkie, Colonel Clayton, Mr. Braddyll, Mr. Towneley, Colonel Hargreaves, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Starkie (Huntroyd), Mr. Nowell, Mr. John Hargreaves, Mr. Weld, Major Topham, Mr. Holden, all of whom contributed £8 each. Total, £251 10s. 0d.

**Description of the Window.**—In the centre of the upper portion are the Four Evangelists, flanked on the

left by the arms of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., Vicarius de Whalley, sable, three mascles argent, and on the right by those of Dr. George H. Law, Episcopus Cestriensis, ermine, on a bend engrailed, between two cocks, gules, three martlets pierced, or. Near the top on the left-hand side is the rebus of Assheton an ash in a tun, and on the opposite side that of Bolton, a bolt in a tun. At the top of the compartment on the left is the Lancaster Rose, gules, crowned, within an azure quatrefoil, under which are two scrolls, inscribed *Landate Dominium* and *Justus es Domine;* on the right hand is the Portcullis, crowned, on an azure ground, with scrolls inscribed *Justus es, Pie Vivamus,* and *In te Domine speravi.*

The following is the emblazonment of arms, beginning from the top:—

**First Row.—1. Henricus de Lacy,** Com. Lin. Olim Dns de Blackburnshire, or, a lion rampant, purpure.

2. **Abbatia de Whalley,** azure three salmon in pale, argent, in the mouth of each a crozier, or.

3. **Archiep. Cantuar,** Patronus Ecclesiæ, the arms of Dr. C. M. Sutton; argent a canton, sable.

4. **Ducessa de Buccleuch,** Dna de Blackburnshire; arms of Montague, argent, three fusils in fesse, gules, with a bordure sable; quartering Monthermer, or, an eagle displayed, vert.

5. **Curzon de Whalley Abbey,** argent, a bend sable, thereon three martlets of the field, a crescent for difference.

**Second Row.—1. Townley de Townley,** ex decanis de Whalley oriund, argent, a fesse sable, in chief three mullets of the last.

2. **Parker de Browsholm,** Forestarius de Bowland, vert, a chevron between three stags' heads cabashed, or.

3. **Assheton,** Dns de Downham, argent, a mullet, sable, pierced, or, with a crescent for difference.

4. **Banastre,** Dns de Altham, argent, a cross fleury, sable, a flesh-pot in the dexter chief point of the last.

5. **Beaumont,** Dns de Mitton Parva, gules, a lion rampant within an orle of crescent, argent.

**Third Row.—1. Clayton,** Dns de Barnside, argent, on a bend sable cotised, gules, three roses, or, impaling Townley of Barnside, with a crescent for difference.

2. **Nowell,** nuper Dns de Read, argent, three covered cups sable.

3. **Starkie de Huntroyd,** Dns de Merlay Mag, argent, a bend between six storks, sable.

4. **Weld,** Dns de Wiswell, azure, a fesse nebulé, between three crescents, ermine.

5. **Whalley de Clerk Hill,** Dns dim. man. de Whalley, argent, three whales' heads, erased, lying fessewise, sable two and one.

**Fourth Row.—1. Braddyll,** olim de Portfield, argent, a cross lozengé, vert, over all a bend goboné, ermine and azure.

2. **Cunliffe** de Wykcoller, olim de Cunliffe, sable, three conies current, argent.

3. **Halsted de Rowley,** gules, an eagle displayed ermine beaked and legged, or, a chief chequé, or and azure.

4. **Hargreaves de Bank,** per pale nebulé, or and azure, a fesse ermine, fretty, gules, between three stags in full course.

5. **Hargreaves de Ormerod,** same as Hargreaves de Bank with an eschoceon of pretence of Ormerod de Ormerod.

**Fifth Row.—Holden de Holden,** sable, a fesse between two chevrons, ermine, above the fesse and under the upper chevron, a covered cup, or.

2. **Ormerod de Ormerod,** or, three bars gules, in chief a lion passant of the second.

3. **Parker de Alcancotes,** the same as Parker de Browsholm, with a crescent for difference.

4. **Starkie de Twiston,** same as Starkie de Huntroyd, with a crescent for difference.

5. **Whitaker de Simonstone,** sable, three mascles argent.

Arms in the two lancet windows, south side of the sacrarium:—

1. **Aspinall de Standen Hall,** or, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased, sable.

2. **Ricardus Grimshaw Lomax,** of Clayton Hall, Party per pale, or and sable, a bend engrailed and cotised, ermine, charged with three escallops, gules.

3. **Hayhurst de Parkhead,** argent a chevron azure charged with a sun, or, between three hayrakes proper.

1. **Taylor de Morton,** ermine, upon a chief sable, three escallops, or.

2. **Adam Cottam de Whalley,** gules a chevron between three crescents argent.

3. Insignia Vetusta Familiæ de Holden, argent, an ineschocheon within an orle of six eagles displayed, gules.

**The Altar Piece.**—The Altar Piece is a fine oil painting of considerable value. It was painted by James Northcote, who called it Christ in the Garden. The subject is our Saviour praying in the Garden of Gethsemane; the emblems of the cross and the serpent appear in the background, whilst an angel is holding a cup and turns away his face as if in an agony of grief. James Northcote, in a letter addressed to Mr. Thomas Lister Parker, of Browsholme, dated May 12, 1816, expresses the opinion, "I consider that it is one of the best pictures I have ever painted." Northcote and Owen were the hangers at the Royal Academy in 1816, and it is probable that the picture was exhibited there. It was purchased for 100 guineas by Adam Cottam, and by him presented to the Church in 1816. Formerly it was enclosed in a gilt frame, and the present oak frame was the gift of the late Mrs.

Gregory, wife of the Rev. T. H. Gregory, Vicar, now deceased. The total cost of the picture including the frame and packing was £119. The canvas measures 7ft. 6in. by 4ft. 8in.

**Memorial Brass to Rev. Stephen Gey.**—This memorial, which is a brass with an inscription, is placed on the wall over the Altar, but hidden by the Altar Piece. It is remarkable that of all the incumbents who have held this living since 1235 to the present date, only five have memorials to them remaining, viz., Petrus de Cestria (1235-1294), Stephen Gey (1663-1693), Thomas D. Whitaker (1809-1822), Richard Noble (1822-1840), and Robert Nowell Whitaker (1840-1881).

LATIN INSCRIPTION:—

Huic subsunt cippo exuviæ reverendi Dni Stephani Gey, Vicarii de Whalley, qui annos plus minus triginta pastoris evangelici hac in parochia munere egregie functus est: cujusque vitæ probe peractæ exitus etiam pius et placidus respondit. Occubuit 8vo die Oct. 1693.

TRANSLATION:—

Beneath this wall are the remains of the Rev. Stephen Gey, Vicar of Whalley, who for 30 years more or less discharged in an eminent degree the office of an evangelical pastor in this parish, and whose pious and calm death corresponded with a life uprightly spent.

**Monument to Dr. Whitaker.**—This Monument to the distinguished Historian of Whalley was erected by public subscriptions, and was the work of Anthony Salvin, F.S.A., an artist of eminence in London. The design is a recumbent figure of Dr. Whitaker on an altar tomb, and is placed in a recess on the north side of the altar. The

Discovered by Lieut Col Macfarlane 2nd Bn R.E.V and restored to the Church

bust is from an excellent likeness by Macdonald in the possession of the Starkie family, and gives expression to a remarkable and intelligent countenance. The Latin inscription was written by the Rev. Dr. Cardwell, Principal of S. Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of History in that university, who was an intimate friend. The tomb is of Caen stone, and well designed.

LATIN INSCRIPTION:—

Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., R.S. et A.S. sodales
Parœchiarum de Whalley et Blackburn Vicarius,
ex antiqua litteratorum hominum stirpe oriundus,
ipse litteratissimus.
Vixit annos LXII. menses VI. dies X.
et mortuus est decimo quinto Cal. Januar.
anno sacro MDCCCXXII.
Inerant in hoc viro sensus
ad excogitandum acris et subtilis, ad ornandum ferax et profluens,
ingenium doctrinarum capax atque avidum,
animique ardor vehemens ille quidem sed assiduus et indefessus.
Huc acceserunt
in omne litterarum genere copiosa et limita eruditio
in explorandis historiœ et philosophiœ fontibus,
quam in artem se penitus demittebat,
curiosa sollertia
et mirifica tum in loquendo tum in orando tum in scribendo eloquentia
qua nihil enucleatius nihil gravius ant distinctius
nihil autem ubertate et splendore speciosius
Præcipue vero in eo elucebant
indoles quasi ruris et nemorum propensissima,

mores intimo gravitatis et sanctitas studio firmati
sincera erga Ecclesiam Anglicanam pietas,
fides unice in Christo posita,
quasque omnibus animi motibus erat eadem origo et terminus,
Summa Dei veneratio.
Ut in iis potissimum locis
quos eruditis cujusque famœ scriptis commendaverat et oratione et exemplo impleverat ipse mira sui reverentia tanti viri consisteret atque commoraretur memoria hoc monumentum collata pecunia posuerunt amici ejus superstites.

TRANSLATION:—

Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F.R.S. and F.A.S.
Vicar of the parishes of Whalley and Blackburn,
descended from an ancient family of learned men
himself an accomplished man of learning.
He lived 62 years 6 months 10 days,
and died on the 18th of December
in the year of our Lord 1822.
There were found in this man a perception keen and subtle for research, and fertile and fluent for embellishment, a mind capable and eager for learning, and that vehement ardour of mind at the same time assiduous and unwearied.
To these were added
a copious and refined erudition in every kind of literature for exploring the fountains of history and philosophy a painstaking expertness, and a wonderful eloquence in speaking, preaching, and writing, than which nothing was clearer, nothing more dignified or more refined, nothing more beautiful for richness and brilliancy.

Especially in him was there conspicuous an inborn character filled as it were with the charm of country and woods, a most ready affection for ancient institutions, a character made strong by a deep sense of solemn and sacred duty, a devoted attachment to the Church of England, a faith placed solely in Christ, and a veneration for God which was the beginning and end of all the workings of his mind.

In order that, in those places especially which by his learned writings on local history he had commended, and he himself by his teaching and example had filled, the memory of so great a man should endure and remain, his surviving friends, with a deep sense of reverence for him, by their joint contributions erected this monument.

**Piscina, Credence Table, and Sedilia.**—To the south of the altar are the Piscina and Credence Table, deeply recessed in the wall, the latter decorated with a trefoil arch. The three Sedilia for the officiating priests are also contiguous, but outside the sacrarium. They are covered with simple arched canopies supported on small cylindrical pillars with moulded caps and bases. A stone slab, ornamented with an inscribed cross, probably belonging to the earlier Church, forms part of the seats, and at the back cut into the wall in a small stone of interlaced work.

Mention may here be made of other fragments of a like character, namely, the Norman Doorway forming the main entrance on the south; an ornamental stone let into the wall of S. Nicholas Chantery; and a stone bearing the letters I.H.S. on the exterior of the south wall of the chancel, and also a stone of interlaced work.

**The Choir Stalls.**—The Choir Stalls formerly belonged to Whalley Abbey, and were brought here from the Abbey Church some time after the confiscation by the Crown of the Abbey, consequent upon the attainder of Abbot John Paslew for complicity in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536.

They are twenty-two in number, were placed in their present position in 1844, and viewed from the east end have an imposing effect. The canopies are light and elegant. From the initials W.W. on the Abbot's Stall it is assumed that they were made in the time of William of Whalley, Abbot from 1418 to 1434. They are at least 471 years old. They are probably the work of Italian artists, and of Eatough, who is mentioned in the Coucher Book as carver to the Abbey. Two finials representing angels clad in armour are especially worthy of notice as illustrating the dress of the period.

In one respect the **misereres,** the adjustable seats with carved fronts and seats for the monks to lean against when wearied, are unique, as they have inscriptions in Latin, Norman French, and early English—the only known instance of inscriptions on misereres.

The following is a brief description of the Misereres on the north side:—

1. Flowers. Modern, 1868.

2. Flowers. Modern, 1868.

3. Flowers. Modern, 1868.

4. Huntsman with a dog pursuing a stag, possibly referring to the forest rights of the Abbey. Ancient.

5. St. George and the Dragon. Ancient.

6. Two eagles tearing the intestines of a lamb. Ancient.

7. **Prior's Stall,** Satyr clothed in hair, weeping oaken tears, before a pert broad-faced damsel who is laughing at his suit. Inscription in Norman-French. Penses molt, parles pou. Think much, speak little.

8. Plant. Ancient.

9. Plant, probably sunflower with two roses. Ancient.

10. Three faces to one head, representation of the Blessed and Undivided Trinity. Ancient.

11. Vine, with two sprays of flowers, and mouse. Ancient.

12. Warrior home from the war, with sword and buckler thrown away, kneeling with uplifted hands before his wife, who is beating him on the head with a frying-pan. A device intended, possibly, to console the monks for the privation of love and marriage. Ancient.

There is the carving of a man's head at the corner of the stalls at the point of junction close by the screen. Modern.

## Misereres on the South Side.—

1. Figure of an angel with wings. Modern, 1868.

2. Flying Dragon carrying in its claws an infant wrapped in swaddling clothes. Probably a reference to an incident in the Stanley family.

3. A man **shoeing a goose,** with the verse in Old English—

> Whoso melles hym of that al men dos
> Let hym cum hier and shoe the ghos.

This whimsical device, a shrewd hint to people to mind their own business, is found also in one of the stalls of Beverley Minster, and also in a series of grotesque carvings on the capitals in the north aisle of the western portion of the Choir of York Minster, executed circa 1305.

The above verse occurs in a slightly altered form in The Parliament of Byrdis.

> And who wyll smatter what every man doose
> Maye go helpe to shoo the goose.

It appears also in a fragment of early English Poems of the time of Henry VI.

> For whoso chateryt like a py
> And tellethe alle that he herethe and seethe,
> He schale be put owt of company,
> And scho the gose, thus wysdom utterethe.

At a later period John Heywood repeats the proverb in his Dialogue, part ii., chap. iii. : —

> Who medleth in all thyng maie shooe the goslyng,

Rabelais in his Gargantua has the expression, ferroyt les cigales.

4. **Abbot's Stall.**— On the miserere is a wreath of vine, enriched with clusters of grapes, emblematic of

plenty and good cheer, and underneath the initials of William of Whalley, Abbot, 1418 to 1434, with the hexameter, "Semper gaudentes sint ista sede sedentes." May they always rejoice who occupy this seat. The initials W.W. crowned, suggest the date of the stalls. Temp. Hen. V. and VI. Ancient.

5. Face with plant growing out of the mouth. Ancient.

6. Angel with wings, and flowers held in the hand. Ancient.

7. King crowned and with two rolls in his hands. Ancient.

8. Phœnix in nest, feeding its young with its blood, emblem of self-sacrifice. On the sides are two heads, one full face, the other in profile. Ancient.

9. Pomegranates between two sharp beaked birds, and with laurel leaves. Ancient.

10. Lion and winged Dragon. Ancient.

**The Chained Books.**—The Chained Books are enclosed in a glazed oak case placed on the north side of the Chancel between the stalls and the door leading into the Vestry. The case was made from an oak seat probably five hundred years old, and the fretwork at the side formerly belonged to S. Nicholas Chantry, date 1443, temp. Hen. VI.

The Chained Books and the Book of Homilies are first editions, in their original binding, and are extremely rare and valuable. They consist of:—

1. **Jewell's Apology,** 1567, temp., 9 Eliz., containing Bishop Jewell's sermon preached in St. Mary's before the University of Oxford, 1560; the Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1560; the Confutation of the Apology, 1565; and the Defence of the Apology, 1567. The original work was in Latin and is translated into English. Queen Elizabeth, who was much pleased with the translation, ordered "that a copy of the English translation should be chained in every Parish Church in England." The probable value of this book is £250. Bishop Jewell, a very learned man, was born in 1522 and died 1571. He was Bishop of Salisbury from 1560 to 1571.

2. **Foxe's Book of Martyrs,** First English Edition 1563, temp. 5 Eliz. This Book is illustrated by wood engravings representing the sufferings of the martyrs in the time of Queen Mary. It is the iii. vol., book x., the two other volumes are missing.

   John Foxe, born 1517, entered Brasenose College, Oxford, at the age of 16, where he was "chamber fellow" of Alexander Nowell, who afterwards became Dean of S. Paul's. Dean Nowell belonged to the ancient family of Nowell, of Read Hall, in this parish. Foxe was made Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1543, and died 1587. The probable value of this book is £300.

3. **Book of Homilies,** First Edition 1563, temp. Edw. VI.

   "Certain Sermons or Homilies appointed by the "King's Majesty to be declared and read by all

"parsons, vicars, and curates every Sunday where "they have cure."

The writers in the First Book 1547 were: Cranmer (1.2.3.4), Unknown (5.8.10), Bonner (6), Becon (7.11), Ridley (9), Latimer (12).

The writers of the Second Book 1563 were: Jewell (1.2.3.7.8.9.16.17), Grindall (4), Pilkington (5.6), Parker (18), Unknown (10.11.12.13.14.15).

As the Book of Homilies was read from the pulpit, it is without a chain. The Homilies were written for the purpose of securing uniformity of teaching at a time when through the changes introduced by the Reformation there was necessarily a great variety of very divergent views.

The probable value of this book is £150.

These Books were placed in their present position at Easter, 1904, owing largely to the liberality of the late Thomas Longworth, Esq., of Oak Hill, who was churchwarden at the time.

The inscription on the front is D.D.D. **Thomas Longworth, armiger, Pascha,** MCMIV. Those on the two sides are respectively **Thomas H. Gregory, Vicarius,** and **S. T. Taylor-Taswell, Sacerdos.** The carving is modern, and the work of Mr. James Langshaw, of Whalley.

**Chandelier.**—A handsome brass Chandelier, carrying sixteen sconces, is suspended from the roof of the Chancel by a fine piece of iron-work in the form of a cross. The representation of a dove forms the apex of the Chandelier. No definite date can be assigned to the time when the Chandelier was placed in its present position,

but it probably belongs to the Jacobean period. Formerly there were two others, one in the Chancel and the other in the Nave, both of which have disappeared. These take us back to the time when Churches were lighted with candles before the introduction of gas.

**Chancel Screen and Arch.**—The Chancel Screen belongs to the XV. century, and was repaired in 1864. Above and upon it was the Rood Loft, which was broad enough to carry an altar, on which, it is recorded, Sir (Rev.) George Greenfield said Jesus Mass on Fridays. If there was an organ in the Church in the XIV. or XV. centuries it would have been placed here. A careful examination of the Chancel Arch reveals the cuttings in the stone to make way for the wood work of this Loft.

The Chancel Arch is late Norman in style, is supported on cylindrical pillars surmounted by rounded capitals. The slightly extended curvature in the lower part of the Arch is intentional.

**Other Monuments in the Chancel.**—

(1) Marble Tablet to **Lady Jane Smythe Gardiner,** situated on the north wall of the Sacrarium, consists of a Tablet with inscription, surmounted by a Coat of Arms and a draped nun.

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred to the memory of
Jane,
Relict of Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Baronet,
late of Clerk Hill in this parish,
Who died the 5th day of January A.D. 1848, aged 48 years.
Her affectionate and faithful discharge of
every social duty, her active benevolence and
patient submission to the will of the Saviour,

in whom was all her trust,
rendered her a model and example
as well as a kind benefactress
to this neighbourhood.
In life respected, in death regretted.

(2) Marble Monument to **Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Baronet,** on the north side of the Sacrarium, consists of a draped female figure sitting by an urn on which is placed a pedestal adorned with a wreath. The Monument is surmounted by the Arms of Whalley quartered with Gardiner. The work is by Westmacott.

INSCRIPTION.

Near this place are deposited the remains of
Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, of
Clerk Hill, Baronet,
Who died Aug. 21, 1805, in the 56th year of his age.
He was the third son of Robert Whalley, M.D.,
By Grace, his wife, only child of Bernard Gardiner,
Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.
Brother of Sir Brocas Gardiner, of Roche Court,
In the county of Hampshire.
As a Christian, he was faithful, zealous,
and charitable.
As a husband and parent, kind and affectionate.
As a friend sincere,
as a subject true to his country,
and as a magistrate judicious and impartial.
Deeply sensible of the loss
his widow and children erected this monument
as a tribute of their regret.

(3) Marble Tablet to **Elizabeth, wife of James Whalley,** of Clerk Hill, Esquire, situated over the entrance to the Vestry. It is of large dimensions and represents an urn enriched with delicate foliation. The inscription was written by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., Headmaster of Clitheroe Royal Grammar School, an eminent scholar and man of learning. In the lower part are the Arms of Whalley quartered with Assheton.

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred to the memory of
Elizabeth, wife of James Whalley, Esq.,
of Clerk Hill, near this place,
Who died Sep. 8, 1785, in the 24th year of her age.
She was the second daughter of the Rev.
Richard Assheton, D.D., Warden of the
Collegiate Church in Manchester, and
Rector of Middleton, in this county,
by Mary, his wife, one of the daughters
and co-heiresses of William Hulls, Esq.,
of Popes, in the county of Hertford.

Here sleeps Eliza! Let the marble tell
How young, how sudden, and how dear she fell,
How bless'd and blessing in the nuptial tie
How formed for every gentle sympathy.
Her life by Heaven approved, by earth admired,
Amidst the brightest happiness expired.
Short was her nuptial gleam, the hour that gave
A parent's name consigned her to the grave,
And left her husband fixed in grief to mourn
Widowed of all her virtues o'er her urn.
Yet whilst he feels and bends beneath the rod

Meek Resignation lifts her eyes to God,
And shows within the blest eternal sphere
The partner of his bosom sainted there.
He bows and breathes (so Faith has trained her son)
Great Sovereign of the world, Thy will be done!

(4) Marble Tablet to memory of **Alice Cottam,** surmounted by an urn, situated on the north side of the Chancel.

INSCRIPTION.

To the memory of
Alice Cottam,
of this town, who died March 28, 1819.
Aged 67 years.
And whose remains lie interred in the Churchyard
opposite this place.
This monument, erected by her surviving brother,
is devoted to the remembrance of
True sisterly affection and unremitted attention to
His comfort and happiness during many years.

(5) Marble Tablet, surmounted by a medallion, of the **Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker,** M.A., Vicar of Whalley 1840-1881. The medallion is a profile in alto relievo, and is acknowledged to be a good likeness.

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred
To the memory of
The Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A.,
son of
the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker,
LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.,
The celebrated historian.
He was for over 42 years vicar of this parish,

Sincerely loved and respected whilst living
By all who knew him and equally lamented when he died.
Born Dec. 4, 1800. Died Aug. 8, 1881.

(6) Marble Monument to **Thomas Brooks,** of Sunnyside, Esq., placed in the south wall of the Chancel to the east of the Choir Stalls, consists of a tablet surmounted by a female figure sitting by a pillar on which is an urn with the words, "He is not dead, but sleepeth."

INSCRIPTION.

To the memory of Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Sunnyside,
Merchant,
Son of William and Sarah Brooks, of Whalley,
who departed this life deeply and deservedly lamented
on the 16th day of February, 1831, aged 32 years.
This monument was erected by his affectionate widow,
Who, while she deplores the loss of a most affectionate
Husband, rejoices in the hope of his blessed resurrection.

(7) Monumental Brass to **Eliza,** first wife of James Whalley, of Clerk Hill, Esq., and to William Whalley Smythe Gardiner, of Clerk Hill, is let into the floor of the Chancel, in front of the Altar rails on the south side.

INSCRIPTION.

Beneath this brass rest the remains of
Eliza, first wife of James Whalley,
Esq., of Clerk Hill, who died 8th day
of December, 1785, aged 24 years.
Also of William Whalley, 4th son
of Sir James Whalley Smythe
Gardiner, Bart., of Clerk Hill, who
died March 10th, 1860, aged 63 years.

It is to be noticed that the dates of the death of Elizabeth,

or Eliza, as given on the marble monument and the brass do not agree. The former is the correct one.

**The Communion Plate.**—It may here be desirable, in connection with the Chancel, to refer to the Communion Plate. At various periods presentations of Communion Plate have been made to the Parish Church. It is not improbable that Whalley, in conjunction with other churches, suffered from the spoliation which accompanied the Reformation, as no sacred vessels of a mediæval period remain. Those gifts which were made from 1651 to 1700 are authenticated by the extracts which follow, made from the Whalley Poor Stock Book, a record of proceedings in the parish. Strange to say, these gifts, made by W. Crombock, Sir Edmund Assheton, Thomas Braddyll and John Forrors, have also disappeared, though not from causes which operated at the Reformation, but most probably from carelessness. The other presentations are in use in the Parish Church and at St. Luke's Mission Church at Barrow.

1 April, 1651. William Crombock, late of Wiswell, Mercer, deceased, did by his last will and testament give and bequeath to the Parish Church of Whalley **one cup of Silver,** of the value of £5, there to remain for the good of the said Parish, which said cup is this day brought into the said Parish Church by John Crombock, brother of the said William Crombock, his executor, and delivered accordingly. William Walker, Minister.

27 Dec., 1680. Sir Edmund Assheton, of Whalley, Baronet, was pleased to give and dedicate to the Parish Church of Whalley, **a large Communion**

**Cup with a cover,** of silver, to the value of £5 and upwards, which said cup was delivered on 27 Dec., 1680, in the said Parish Church, to the Vicar and Churchwardens thereof accordingly. Stephen Gey, Vic. de Whalley; Geo. Shay, Thos. Lurd, Churchwardens; Roger Nowell.

1 April, 1684. Memorandum: That Sir Edmund Assheton, Baronet, was pleased to give and dedicate to the Parish Church of Whalley **a large Communion Flagon,** of silver, of the value of £20 or upwards, which same flagon was the same day delivered in the Parish Church to the Vicar and Churchwardens accordingly. Stephen Gey, Vicar; John Clarke, Churchwarden; Roger Nowell, Thomas Braddyll, Robert Walmsley, W. Shuttleworth.

29 Dec., 1686. Memo.: That the 29 Dec., 1686, Sir Edmund Assheton, of Whalley, Baronet, was pleased to give and dedicate to the Parish Church of Whalley a large **Communion Pattin or Server,** of silver, of the value of £5 or thereabouts, which said Pattin or Server was the said day delivered in the Parish Church to the Vicar and Churchwardens accordingly. Stephen Gey, Vicar; Roger Nowell, Thos. Braddyll.

21 Dec., 1700. Memo.: Thomas Braddyll and John Forrors, Esquires, were pleased to give and dedicate to the Parish Church of Whalley one **Silver Bowl,** of the value of £4 or thereabouts, which said Bowl was then delivered into the hands of Mr. Richard White, Vicar of the said Parish

Church of Whalley. Rich. White, Vicar; Thos. Braddyll, Ed. Cockshott, Thu. Tomlinson.

In 1787, two **Silver Chalices** were given by James Whalley, Esq., each bearing the inscription, "The gift of James Whalley, Esq., to the Parish Church of Whalley, 1787." Letter I.

In 1829, Adam Cottam, Esq., gave a large **Silver Flagon,** handsomely embossed, 12in. high, and 12in. and 18in. circumference at the middle and bottom respectively. This bears the inscription: "The gift of Adam Cottam, 1829." Salter fecit. 73, Strand. Letter N.

In 1883, Richard Thompson, of Bramley Meade, Esq., presented to the Parish Church a very handsome set of Communion Plate, of the value of £86, consisting of a **Silver Flagon,** with the inscription: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo. Alleluia"; **Two Silver Chalices,** each inscribed: "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Dei invocabo"; two **Silver Altar Patens;** and a **Silver Credence Paten,** or Server, with the inscription: "This Communion Service was presented to the Parish Church of Whalley by Richard Thompson, Esq., of Bramley Meade, Whit-Sunday, 1883."

There is also a **Silver Paten** or Server without inscription in use at S. Luke's Mission Church, Barrow. Letter P. circ. 1801, 2.

**A brass Alms Dish** bears the inscription: "Give alms," thrice repeated, with the Arms of Parker de Browsholme, Whitaker de Holme, Whalley de Whalley, and Taylor de Moreton.

There is also a Brass Book Rest for the Altar, richly carved and embossed, with the initials J.L., the gift of James Lomax, Esq.

## PART III.

# The Nave.

**The Nave,** the main body of the Church, derived from *navis*, a ship, measures 77ft. long, 25ft. wide, and 45ft. high, and is spacious and well-proportioned. The roof, of oak, massive, handsome, and embellished with bosses, is evidently not original, as appears from the marks on the external eastern-most side of the Tower, which suggests a roof of higher pitch.

The Chancel is flanked by an arcade of four arches supported on pillars on either side, which separate it from the north and south aisles. The pillars on the north arcade are cylindrical with rounded capitals, late Norman; while those on the south arcade are hexagonal, and Early English in style. This had led to the suggestion that the building of the Church, though undoubtedly accomplished during the lifetime of one incumbent, Peter de Cestria, was yet progressive, and a slightly earlier date is assigned in consequence to the northern aisle.

It would appear, also, that the clerestory windows are a later insertion, and replaced the smaller circular windows, which would give sufficient light combined with a great west-end window before the Tower was erected in the XV. century.

The dignity of the Nave is much impaired by the gallery carrying the organ and seats for the choir, and

those which partially cover the north and south aisles towards the west end.

A central passage runs down the Nave with seats and pews on either side.

The handsome oak pulpit and reading desk near the screen are modern, and in 1864 replaced a formidable "three-decker," which occupied a position in proximity to the first pillar in the north arcade.

The Nave contains some items of great interests, such as the mediæval pew, S. Anton's Kage, the organ, and the old churchwardens' pew, which I shall now proceed to describe.

**The Mediæval Pew.**—This is situated near the easternmost part of the south side, behind the Reading Desk, and near the Chancel Arch. Mr. Micklethwaite states: "It is certain that most of the work about this pew is mediæval. It was probably put in its present form early in the XVII. century, probably in 1610, the date which occurs in the adjoining pew." It was considerably curtailed in dimensions to make room for the Reading Desk. The Towneley family claim it in right of their manor at Hapton, though the claim is not now acknowledged. It was existing in 1534.

In connection with this pew there was a curious dispute as to the sittings in the Church in or before 1534. **Sir John Towneley,** as being the principal man in the parish, was sent for to decide it, when he made use of the following remarkable words: "My man, Shuttleworth, of Hacking, made this form, and here will I sit when I come, and my cousin Nowell may make one behind me if he please, and my sonne Sherburne shall make one on the

other side, and Mr. Catterall another behind him; and for the residue the use shall be, first come first speed, and that will make **the proud wives of Whalley** rise betimes to come to church."

These words were remembered by the old clerk, Ralphe Collinge, aged 89, who remembered the church 80 years, and had been parish clerk in 1532, that is four years before the Dissolution, and who gave evidence to this effect in a suit in the Dudley Chamber.

The words were not likely to be forgotten, says Dr. Whitaker, as they would probably cause some mirth in the husbands, and some spleen in the proud wives of Whalley.

It may be mentioned that Sir John Towneley's words were also reported by another witness on the information of John Crombocke, the owner of Clerk Hill, which he purchased of Richard Assheton and John Braddyll in 1553.

"My sonne Sherburne" was the owner of Stonyhurst; and William Shuttleworth, whom the knight bluntly calls "my man," was, however, a man of property, the owner of Hacking Hall, and was probably his principal agent, or perhaps one of his squires.

**S. Anton's Cage.**—This pew is commonly called S. Anton's Cage. There is no documentary evidence to show why it is so called. It is situated next to the Mediæval Pew on the south of the passage. In its present form it is a composite structure, referring to three distinct periods. The more ancient parts are mediæval; the later parts are additions as attested by the inscriptions.

It is a magnificent old pew, and formerly belonged to the Manor of Read. The first inscription in black letter is: Factum est per Rogerum Nowell, armigerum anno Dni M°CCCCC°XXX°IIII° (made by Roger Nowell, Esquire, in the year of our Lord 1534). This inscription is on the eastern side, and, taken in conjunction with Sir John Towneley's decision, implies that it was made in accordance with it. Roger Nowell was brother to Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of S. Paul's.

On the western side is another inscription, also in black letter: Factum per Rogerum Nowell Arm. M°CCCCCC°X° (made by Roger Nowell, Esq., 1610), which points to an enlargement.

There is another date, 1697, with the initials R.N.R. (Roger Nowell, Read) on the carved panel on the north side of the pew, which points to the time when the upper portion was added. This upper portion is Renaissance in style, and is beautifully carved and enriched with a cornice.

There is yet another date, 1830.

This Kage has been the fruitful source of dispute. It originated out of the dispute about sittings which Sir John Towneley was called upon to decide, as the date of the decision and of the making of the pew is the same, 1534.

In the next place, there is a tradition that when Nowell brought this pew from Read, the Abbey authorities then in existence would not allow it to be placed in the Church, and as Nowell declined to take it back again, it was stowed away in a barn at Nethertown near the present Railway Station, where it remained 70 years. At a much later date, about the beginning of 1800, the owners of

Read Hall and Moreton Hall quarrelled as to the ownership. The quarrel resulted in a law suit which cost several thousand pounds. The decision of the Court was that it was to be divided into two portions, which was accordingly done; but this decision, far from giving satisfaction to the contesting parties, led each to build a separate gallery and separate staircase in the south aisle of the Church.

The decision in this dispute is marked by the initials I.F.R. (John Fort, Read) 1830 and I.T.M. (John Taylor, Moreton) 1830, inscribed on panels over the two doors by which the cage is entered on the north side.

It is a matter of congratulation to say that any animosity about the Kage has entirely disappeared.

The word "Kage" was not an unknown or uncommon designation for a pew in mediæval times. The Hungerford Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral was vulgarly called a Kage or Cage (Gough. Sepul. Mon. 11, 159). It appears also that the two Chantries in this Church were called Kages at the beginning of the XVI. century.

**The Organ** occupies the west end of the Nave, and was presented to the Church in 1813 by Adam Cottam, at a cost of £300, when the gallery (1812) was built to receive it. Dr. Whitaker, in a letter dated Jan. 29, 1813, thanks Adam Cottam for his noble benefaction of the Organ to the Church, and hopes it may be opened on Easter Sunday.

In a letter which Adam Cottam received in May, 1813, John Langshaw, his correspondent, organist of the Parish Church of Lancaster in 1813, states that he found "by an old book at the Vicarage that a subscription list was opened in 1726, under the management of the Mayor, Recorder, and the Vicar of Lancaster, to provide an organ

for Lancaster Church, and that the sum of £898 0s. 6d. was raised for that purpose." It is probable that the organ was finished by Easter, 1729. Who the builder was he could not say, but it was reported to be a man named **Smith,** the same person who built the organ at Kendal.

In 1829 the Organ was improved at a cost of 150 guineas, defrayed by Adam Cottam. John Gray, the organ builder, proposed the following improvements, which were carried out with the approval of Mr. Richard Frodsham, the organist of Whalley Church:—

"To make the organ long octaves in the bass, by adding BB flat, BB sharp, and CC sharp to all the stops in the great and choir organ, to add GG to the present open diapason in place of the union pipe now standing, making an addition of 49 pipes, with the necessary chest, keys, etc., and an octavo and a half of pedals, the whole organ to be equalized and tuned throughout for 120 guineas.

"To put an octave of pedal pipes upon separate sound boards from GG to G, similar to those in the Church for the Blind at Liverpool, with a movement to connect them with the keys, so that they may be played with the hand if required, for 60 guineas."

This estimate for 180 guineas was afterwards reduced to 150 guineas, and paid by Mr. Adam Cottam.

The additions were put in in November, 1828, and the organ was completed January, 1829.

Height of Middle Tower, 20ft.
Height of Side Tower, 18ft.
Width at base, 10ft.
Width of upper part with mouldings, 12ft. 7in.
Depth to the back of the swell box, 7ft. 8in.

These were the original measurements of the Organ as at Lancaster, and were to be modified, if required, at Whalley.

A gallery was constructed to carry the Organ in 1812, and has the following inscription: "Erected by subscription, A.D. 1812. The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., Vicar; Adam Cottam, Churchwarden."

About 1865, John Taylor, Esq., of Moreton, laid out £200 on the Organ, when it was made into a C organ, having been before a G organ, with keyboard of black naturals and white sharps. It has been stated to me by Mr. Edward Frodsham, formerly organist, on the authority of his father, that in 1813, when the organ came, there were no organs or organists in this neighbourhood except a small organ in S. John's Church, Blackburn. People came in crowds to the opening, and Mr. England, the organ builder, remarked to Mr. Frodsham, when they were going down the street to Mr. Cottam's for tea, that they were as much stared at as some Red Indians who were in London at that time.

The history of this Organ is not altogether destitute of romance.

The reminiscence, says the Rev. R. N. Whitaker in his Handbook of Whalley, was in connection with the Towneley family. When the Duke of Cumberland was in pursuit of the Pretender's troops, who were in retreat from Derby after the battle of Preston, 1745, Colonel Towneley, being an excellent musician and having frequently practised upon the organ in Lancaster Parish Church, in more peaceable times, when he was High Sheriff of the County, gave orders to one of his officers as they approached the town of Lancaster, to let him know

when his men passed through the town, and then galloped for an hour's amusement on his favourite instrument. In the course of an hour the officer arrived reporting that the enemy had driven his regiment into the town, saying that it was high time for him to mount and leave. "Very well, then," he said, "here goes," and struck up the well-known party Jacobite tune and sung, "I hope to see the day when the Whigs shall run away, and the king shall have his own again," upon the very organ that now adorns the parish church of Whalley. It was the last time he played. Within three weeks he was a prisoner in Carlisle Castle, and was shortly afterwards tried and executed for high treason, in London, and his head stuck upon a pole on Temple Bar, *pour encourager les autres.*

**The Churchwardens' Pew** is situated under the Organ Gallery. It was formerly placed near the South Door, and was removed to its present position about seven years ago.

It contains eight sittings, assigned to the Churchwardens who represented the eight towns chargeable with the repair of the Parish Church. On the panel of each seat are the name of the township and the initials of the churchwardens at the time when the pew was constructed. On the exterior is the date 1690, and on two shields the initials are repeated. These are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whalley | H.H. | on the western side. |
| Read | R.H. | |
| Wiswell | R.T. | |
| Pendleton | S.A. | |
| Coldcotes | P.M. | on the eastern side. |
| Simonstone | D.S. | |
| Padiham | R.A. | |
| Hapton | T.S. | |

The Churchwardens' staves of office are still attached to the seats. It is still in the memory of some of the older inhabitants when the Churchwardens, after the beginning of the service made a solemn perambulation of the streets to see loiterers to their homes or to the service. The Sabbath calm which in those days must have pervaded the parish was very different from the excitement and noise which now prevails on that sacred day made by visitors.

The eight townships were not in ancient times the only districts which had to contribute to the repair of the Parish Church. On 29th July, 1383, the Archdeacon of Chester, at a visitation, exonerated the parishioners of Colne, Burnley, Church, and Haslingden; but charged those living in Whalley, Clitheroe, and Downham.

Notwithstanding this general release, the matter came up again in the 21 Rich. II., 1398, when an award was made by John of Ghent, at his Castle of Pontefract, to this effect, that unless the inhabitants of Burnley, etc., should show cause of exemption within a certain day, they should contribute to the repairs of the Parish Church in common with the other townships. This dispute was not finally settled on 27th Feb., 1 Hen. VI., 1422, when a fresh suit was issued under the Duchy Seal in furtherance of the award.

Such of the eight townships which have been erected into separate parishes do not now contribute to the repair of the Parish Church.

**Monuments in the Nave.—Walsham Monument** of stone, in the Nave, high up on the south wall; classical in design.

INSCRIPTION.

Near this pillar
Lie interred the Remains
Of Jane Walsham, wife of
John Walsham, Gent., of
Pendleton, who died on the
23 Novr., 1783, aged 63 years.

Also
John Walsham, Attorney,
Son of John and Jane Walsham,
who departed this life
the 28th of May, 1794, aged 47 years.
But the remains of John
Walsham, Gent., late of
Pendleton, who died at Cow Pasture
in Yorkshire, on the 22nd
of Dec., 1793, were interred in the Gill Churchyard.
To whose memory a monument is here erected.
Teach me
Lord the number of
my days,
that I may know how
long I have to live, and let me
live the life of the
Righteous,
and die his death, but grieve not for us.
Hallelujah.
Amen.

**To Robert Hayhurst.**—Small stone tablet in S. wall of Nave, with urn.

INSCRIPTION.

Beneath this place
lie the remains of
Robert Hayhurst, Esqr.,
late of Parkhead in this
Parish.
Who died May 2, 1767,
Aged 21 years.

In the central aisle of the Nave there was a stone slab, with the simple inscription: "Alice Kenyon, 1675," surmounted by her Arms, three crosses between a chevron, and the letters A.K. This has been temporarily removed for preservation.

There are one or two other stone slabs with inscriptions, in the floor of the Nave.

It may here be remarked that interments in the Church were at one time very numerous and common, and to such extent and inconvenience that the following memorandum was made in the Poor Stock Book of Whalley:—

At a taking of the Churchwardens' account on 31 March, 1635, upon a conference of gentlemen and others and the Churchwardens of the 8 towns chargeable with the repair of Whalley Church, objection was taken to the great expense of flagging and other reparation of the Church, and to the very many burials made in the body of the Church, and that those burials were the corps of persons of mean degree and estates, and many strangers of other towns and parishes, which by often taking up of the flags which in time would disorder the floor by making the same uneven and knotty, which the Ordinary's instructions will not suffer, and which would put the parish

to a new charge by new laying of the said stones. **It was agreed** and ordered that any persons of the 8 parishes who should be buried in the body of the Church there shall be charged 3s. 4d., and for any person of any other town or place 6s. 8d., and the churchwardens, parish clerk, and grave-maker shall not suffer any such burial or graves to be made until such payments be made: the churchwardens from time to time to view the flags and floor, and to take course that the same be levelled and kept even out of the moneys for such burials in the Church or any other moneys in their hands. **Provided** that such persons as have burial places in the Church, or have lands of inheritance within any of the 8 towns, and fortune to die in any town or place and be brought hither to be buried, in such case there shall be only paid 3s. 4d. *pro more.*

Roger Nowell, John Braddyll, John Starkie, Geo. Shuttleworth, Roger Kenion, John Crombocke, John Holker, William Bourne.

**Other Pews in the Nave.**—On the north side of the central aisle in the Nave there are six pews, two or three of which are exquisitely carved, the work being said to be that of Grinling Gibbons. It is said that all have uncomfortable seats, and take up space which might be more profitably occupied.

The first pew in this series has very elaborate panels, with the initials W.R.S., 1702, and was claimed by the Starkie family.

The second pew also has beautifully-carved work, and bears the date 1664. On a panel which is a later insertion there occurs the Coat of Arms of the Whitaker family, sable three mascles, argent, on a small brass plate,

and the inscription Vicar's Pew, 1842. The real Vicar's Pew is in the south aisle, at the extreme west end thereof, but the Rev. W. Johnson, Vicar 1738-1766, did not find it sufficiently conspicuous, and moved here. These two pews now occupy the sites of the pew which Sir John Towneley, in 1534, assigned to Mr. Catterall.

The pulpit now occupies the site of the Sherburne of Mytton Pew, which Sir John Towneley assigned to "my sonne Sherburne."

The third pew, large and square, has a small portion of the upper part carved.

The fourth pew is what was called the Churching Pew.

The fifth is a large square pew formerly occupied and belonging to the Whalleys of Clerk Hill, and has a brass plate in it recording this fact.

The sixth, a large square pew.

It may be mentioned here that some of the seats in the south side of the Nave are the old oak benches which have been in use for centuries. The foremost bench, appropriated to the use of the inmates of the Alms Houses, has at one end the Arms of Adam Cottam, gules, a chevron between three crescents, and the words: Alms Houses.

There is a variety of small brass plates attached to pews throughout the Church with names inscribed. In the Organ Gallery, the Rev. J. M. Whalley, 1851; Robt. Spencer; R. Fort; Rev. J. M. Whalley, Clerk Hill (2); Grammar School: in the Gallery in the north aisle, Elizabeth Dewhurst; and five inscribed Rev. G. Preston; in the north of the Nave, two pews, with James Whalley, Esq., 1789, on each, old faculty pews; in the south aisle, Robert Whalley, Esq.; James Whalley, Esq., 1789; Wm. Hall,

Whalley; and Moreton Pew, 1842.

Though there is said to be a prescriptive right to the six pews before mentioned, there are no faculties existing which substantiate the claim.

**Faculty Pews.**—Faculties were, however, granted by the Bishops of Chester, as appears from the following:—

A Faculty dated 2 April, 1747, by Peregrine Gastrell, LL.D., Vic. Gen. and Offic. Princl. of Samuel Ld. Bp. of Chester, to Thomas Whalley, Esq., proprietor of several messuages in Whalley, to remove 4 benches situate in the Nave and to erect 2 new handsome seats or pews. These displaced the old Catterall pew.

A Faculty dated 30 Dec., 1767, was granted by Samuel Peploe, Vic. Gen. and Off. Princl. of Edmund Ld. Bp. of Chester, to James Whalley, Esq., owner of a tenement called Eaves in Wiswell, to take away 3 forms, situate on the north side (aisle) of the Church, near the pew belonging to Thos. Braddyll, Esq., and in room thereof to erect a decent pew or seat.

A Faculty, dated 1 June, 1780, was granted by Sam. Peploe, Vic. Gen. and Off. Prin. of Beilby Ld. Bp. of Chester, to James Whalley, owner of Clerk Hill, and 2 messuages called Parsons and Woodhouse in Wiswell, to remove 3 forms in the north aisle near the pew belonging to James Whalley, and in room thereof to erect one new handsome and convenient seat or pew.

A Faculty, dated 9 Oct., 1786, was granted by John Briggs, M.A., Vic. Gen. and Off. Prin. of Beilby Ld. Bp. of Chester, to James Whalley, owner of a messuage and lands called Brookhouses in Whalley, to remove 2 old forms adjoining the Churching Pew, and in room thereof to erect a pew.

## PART IV.

# The North Aisle.

The North Aisle contains three objects of very considerable interest, viz., the S. Nicholas Chantry, the Catterall Brass, and the Tombstone of Abbot John Paslew, besides a Brass to a member of the Waddington family.

**S. Nicholas' Chantry.**— The S. Nicholas Chantry is situated at the east end of the North Aisle, and is surrounded by a light and elegant screen. The foundation of this Chantry, as also that of S. Mary Chantry, in the South Aisle, is to be referred to the dissolution of the Hermitage, which took place in 1444, in the reign of Henry VI.

It contains on the south side the **Piscina;** and in the wall are traces in the stone work of the door giving access to the Rood Loft. In this wall also has been inserted a carved stone stated to be a fragment from the ancient Deanery. On the east wall, and placed in an upright position, is the slab of the old stone Altar, bearing five crosses, which was discovered, buried beneath the floor, when the Chantry was lately repaired. Unfortunately, the slab has a crack across it, but otherwise is in a good state of preservation. The aumbrey, for holding the sacred vessels, was probably removed to make room for the Braddyll stone monument.

The Chantry is now furnished with chairs, but was before that occupied with square pews, notably among which was one belonging to the Paslew family.

At some period of its later history it was assigned to the manor of Little Mytton, and hence has been styled, though erroneously, the Mytton Chapel. It is said to be the burial place of some of the Asshetons.

In 1444 a priest was appointed to this Chantry, as also to the other, to say daily Mass for the souls of Henry VI. and his descendants, and Mass was celebrated here down to 1560, an instance, in early Reformation days, as Dr. Whitaker says, "either of toleration or of attachment to the old religion."

The names of two priests have come down to us who officiated in one or other of these Chantries, Fr. Thomas Lawe, and Fr. Thomas Harwood. On the outside of the screen is the inscription, in black letter: "Orate pro anima Thome Lawe monachi"; pray for the soul of Thomas Lawe, monk.

**The Catterall Brass.**—In S. Nicholas Chantry, attached to the eastern respond of the circular pillars to the North Aisle is a brass, 8½in. in height, on which are depicted the figure of a man, in armour, with nine sons behind him, and that of a woman with the characteristic dress of the period with eleven daughters behind her. Each of these principal figures is kneeling at a desk. Beneath is the inscription:—

> Of yr charitie pray for the sowllys of Ralfe Catterall, esquire, and Elizabeth, hys wyfe, whyche bodies lyeth Before this Pellor and for all ther Chylder sowlys whyche Rafe decesyd the

XXVI. day of decèber ye yere of our Lord God M°CCCCC°XV°., on whose sowlys J.H.U. have mercy. Amen.

This brass was removed from its place, and was in possession of Robert Sherburne, of Mytton, Esq., in 1659.

Its recovery is thus described in the Rev. R. N. Whitaker's charming brochure on Whalley.

Many years after the History of Whalley was finished, and when the author was engaged on the History of Richmondshire, he chanced to visit Cockersand Abbey, near Lancaster, and in the parlour of Catterall Hall, an old farmhouse near Garstang, belonging to Lady Shelley (a descendant of the Catteralls of Mytton, and formerly Miss Winckley, of Winckley) he discovered a brass plate hung up, which upon examination he found to be the identical missing memorial from the Chapel in Whalley Church, which had been lost for so many years. He made application to Lady Shelley to know if she had any objection to its removal to the old situation. She kindly replied, "None in the world." Consequently it was restored.

It is not at all improbable that this Rafe Catterall was the father of Mr. Catterall to whom Sir John Towneley referred in the dispute about pews in 1534.

**The Braddyll Monument.**— On the north side of S. Nicholas Chantry is a stone monument to Thomas Braddyll. This monument is composed of the same kind of stone as the stone Altar and Abbot Paslew's monumental slab, and is interesting as showing a transition in style in these mural memorials.

INSCRIPTION.

Hic jacet Thomas filius secundus Thomæ

Braddyll, armigeri, et Janæ uxoris ejus, qui ab hac luce migravit decimo nono die Februarii MDCLXXII. annoque œtatis suœ decimo.

TRANSLATION.

Here lies Thomas, second son of Thomas Braddyll, Esquire and of Jane his wife, who departed from this world the 19th day of February, 1672, in the 10th year of his age.

**The Noble Brass.**—There is a Brass, in the form of a shield, in the north wall of this Chantry, to the memory of the Rev. Richard Noble, Vicar of Whalley, 1822-1846.

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred
To the memory of
The Rev. Richard Noble,
Vicar of this parish, incumbent of Church Kirk,
And one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace
For the County of Lancaster, who departed
this life the 29th day of November, 1839,
in the 62nd year of his age.
Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who
Departed this life the 2nd day of
November, 1839, in the 58th year of her age.

**Stained Glass Windows.**—In this Chantry also are two stained-glass Windows of inferior merit, one to the east, to the memory of Richard Fort, of Read Hall, Esq., erected by his widow; and the other to the Rev. George Preston, B.D., on the north. They call for little remark, except that the strong family likeness of the cherubic heads with wings on the former excites a smile, and, to

say the least, are inartistic, while the subjects treated in the latter are the Sermon on the Mount and S. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness.

On a brass plate beneath the Preston window is the inscription:—

> To the glory of God, and the beloved memory of the Rev. George Preston, B.D., for 38 years Headmaster of the Grammar School at Whalley, who died on the 13th day of February, 1868, in the 69th year of his age. This window was erected by his widow and children.

**The Paslew Monument.**—In close contiguity to S. Nicholas Chantry is the grave of John Paslew, last Abbot of Whalley Abbey. The stone slab which covered his grave has been set up close by against the wall. It is surrounded by a border, in which are rude carvings of a Latin cross, S. Andrew's cross, and other devices. In the centre is a foliated cross, the arms and top of which terminate in fleurs de lys, the intersection marked by a pointed quatrefoil. The foot terminates in a bevelled base, and at the bottom of the monument is the initial I, while the P has been obliterated. These initials stand for John Paslew. On either side of the cross is the inscription I.H.S., fili Dei miserere mei. Jesus, Saviour of men, have mercy upon me. The chalice carved on the proper right of the cross indicated the priestly office of the person whose remains the stone covered.

John Paslew was the 25th and last Abbot of Whalley Abbey. He belonged to the Paslews of Wiswell Hall, and was the son of Francis Paslew, whose name occurs in charters about the year 1460. He was elected Abbot 1507 temp. Hen. VII., and retained the Abbacy 29 years.

During that period he built the Abbot's Lodging and the Lady Chapel of the Conventual Church. He was a man of upright character and stern demeanour, and naturally objected to the sacrilegious spoliation of the monasteries going on in Henry VIII.'s reign. He took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and in consequence was tried at Lancaster, when the insurrection failed, and executed on an eminence near the Hole Houses at Whalley, 12th March, 1536-7.

The Cottonian MSS., Vespasian D. XVII., f. 16, record his death, 1536. 4 idus Martii obiit dominus Johannes Paslew in theologia baccalaureus, 25 abbas et ultimus domûs de Whalley.

The same MSS. have a curious record that his death was foretold: This is the entry: "Anno domini 1520 nonas Maii obiit Edmundus Howard, monachus de Whalley. Iste post mortem apparuit quadam nocte domino Joanni Paslew, ejusdem monasterii abbati, et illi predixit se sexdecim annos et non amplius vivere." In the year of our Lord 1520, the 7th of May, died Edmund Howard, monk of Whalley. He after death appeared on a certain night to John Paslew, Lord Abbot of the same Monastery, and foretold to him that he would live sixteen years and no more.

There seems not the slightest doubt, from the monument and other circumstances, that Abbot John Paslew was buried in the place indicated in Whalley Church.

**Braddyll Monument.**— Close to Paslew's grave rest the remains of John Braddyll, and the following strange coincidence has been pointed out by Dr. Whitaker, that the last unfortunate Abbot, and the great trafficker

and speculator in forfeited estates after him should rest within a yard of each other and almost in a common grave.

INSCRIPTION.

To the memory of the family of
Bradhull of Brockhall and afterwards of
Portfield, who were settled in this
county in the reign of Edward the
Second, many of whose remains
are deposited near this place.
Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, was buried
May 30th, 1706, in the 85th year of his age.
He married Jane, co-heiress of Wm. Rishton,
Of Dunnesthorp, in the county of Leicester.
She died in February, 1697.
Their issue were three sons and two daughters.
Thomas, the eldest, died Feb. 22, 1672.
Margt. married to Alexr. Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, Esq.
In the said County.
Ann died Aug. 17, 1732, aged 77, and
Alice the 15th Sep., 1748, aged 88.
John, second son, married Sarah, sole heiress of
Miles Dodding, of Conishead Priory in
this county, Esq.
(and removed the family to that place)
By whom he had 12 children.
He departed this life March, 1728.
Dodding, his son and heir, married
Mary, only daughter
of Capt. James Hide by Martha,
youngest daughter of
Nathaniel Smith, of London, Esq.
By the said Mary he had 3 sons.

The youngest only survived him.
He died the 31st Dec., 1748, aged 59.
Ralph Braddyll, Esq., son of Edward Braddyll,
interred the 8th of March, 1718,
married Dame Mary Goldborrow,
Relict of Sr. John Goldborrow, and
Eldest daughter of Nathaniel Smith, Esq.

This monument is of marble, and occupies a conspicuous place of the north wall. It is surmounted by two shields, bearing the Arms of Braddyll and Braddyll quartered with Smith. The whole is surmounted by an urn.

**The Gardner Monument.**—This is an elegant tablet of marble, surmounted by two coats of arms with the stork as crest.

INSCRIPTION.

To the memory of
Caroline Margaret Gardner,
who entered into rest April 12, 1877,
In the 79th year of her age.
And was buried on the north side of this Church,
In remembrance of
Forty years of uninterrupted friendship,
and in humble hope of its renewal in a future life,
Anne, widow
of Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.,
of Huntroyd, has caused this monument to be erected.
"Then are they glad because they are at rest; and so He
bringeth them into the haven where they would be."
*Ps.* 107, *v.* 30.

**The Waddington Brass.**—This brass is attached to the third pillar in the north arcade. The name of Waddington as a surname occurs first in 1463, among the Wapontake Rents in Rossendale, but it has a territorial connection with Waddington.

INSCRIPTION.

Hic jacet Richardus Waddington, in
Bashall Eaves natus, in hoc oppido
Diu et honeste, comoratus ingentes
Ditiarum Copias proprio Marte
Partas. Cognatis ac uxori ejus
Charrissimæ pie et grate relinquens.
Et insignem pauperibus elemosinam
Benigne donans et distribuans.
Ad in effabilem Ellenæ uxoris Ejus
Dilectissimæ Maerorem Vita Excessit
Vicesimo quinto die Septembris
Anno œtatis 61 Annoque Doni 1671.
Et in spe Gloriosæ Resurrectionis sub
hoc tumulo Ossa ejus Requiescunt.

TRANSLATION.

Here lies Richardus Waddington, born in Bashall Eaves. He lived long and uprightly in this town, and left to his relatives and dearest wife a large amount of riches acquired by his own exertions. He also gave and distributed kindly large alms to the poor. And to the unspeakable grief of Ellen, his beloved wife, he died on the 25th day of September, in the year of his age 61, and in the year of the Lord 1671. In hope of a glorious Resurrection his bones rest beneath this tomb.

**Hall Stained Glass Window.**—There is a stained-glass Window, the work of Hardman, at the west end of the North Aisle, erected to the memory of Anna Hall by her nephew William Cunliffe Brooks, with a Latin inscription on a brass plate underneath.

INSCRIPTION.

In memoriam Annæ (Thomæ Hall armigeri uxoris) erga Deum piæ erga omnes benevolæ, quæ annos LXI. nata die XXV. Aprilis A.D. MDCCCXXVII. in Christo obdormivit nepos (Gulielmus Cunliffe Brooks) pristini Amoris handquaquam oblitus hanc fenestram fieri curavit. A.D. MDCCCLXV.

TRANSLATION.

To the memory of Anna (wife of Thomas Hall, Esquire), pious towards God, benevolent towards all, who, at the age of 61, on the 25th day of April, A.D. 1827, went to sleep in Christ. Her nephew, William Cunliffe Brooks, by no means forgetful of early affection, caused this window to be made A.D. 1865.

**Wiswell Font.**—Before leaving this account of the North Aisle, it may be observed that there is an ancient Stone Font deposited near the gallery staircase, which was formerly in the Chapel connected with Wiswell Hall, and was brought here for preservation.

There is also, on the end of one of the benches in the North Aisle, near the S. Nicholas Chantry, the initials F.P., which may be presumed to stand for Francis Paslew, and a Coat of Arms said to be the Arms of Paslew, but not likely to be so.

## PART V.

# The South Aisle.

**The South Aisle** is said to be of slightly later date than the North Aisle. It is separated from the Nave by an arcade of four arches, supported on hexagonal pillars, Early English in style.

The chief points of interest in this aisle are the S. Mary Chantry and the Vicar's Pew, situated respectively at the extreme east and west ends, the Constable's Seat, and the Grave of Christopher Smith.

The **S. Mary Chantry** posseses a piscina and had a stone altar. The ambrey is probably covered up by wood work. The Chantry is at the present time fitted with inconvenient square pews which could be removed with advantage. The screen enclosing the Chantry is mediæval and in good condition, though some parts of the carved work on the west side appears to have been adapted or altered. It will be observed that the south side of the screen is utilised for the back of the S. Anton Cage.

The date of the foundation of this Chantry is the same as that of S. Nicholas Chantry on the opposite side of the Church, and here Mass was daily chanted till 1560, temp. Eliz. by one of the monks of the Abbey for the soul of Henry VI. and his descendants.

In all probability the stone altar may be found buried beneath the floor.

After the Dissolution this Chantry was assigned to the Nowell family of Read Hall in this parish, and appears to have been used by them until the Asshetons attempted to displace them. The stained glass which then adorned the windows contained figures of the Nowells.

The dispute between the Assheton and Nowell families for possession lasted a considerable time, and probably was decided in favour of the latter.

The correspondence which arose out of this dispute is contained in a series of authentic letters now in the possession of Arthur Longworth, Esq., of Clerkhill, to whom I am indebted for their publication. The letters are now published for the first time.

The outline of the dispute is as follows. The Asshetons, as lay rectors of Whalley Church, claimed this Chantry and attempted to displace the Nowells. Whereupon Roger Nowell, of Read Hall, wrote to his cousin, Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of S. Paul's, informing him of the fact and asking for his intervention. The Dean at once communicated with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Whitgift, and entrusted his letter for delivery to Mr. Starkie, the gentleman who was the bearer of Roger Nowell's letter. The Dean's letter to the Archbishop did not come into his Grace's hands till a great while after. "I wotte not by what forgetfulness," wrote the Dean. In the meanwhile the Asshetons had obtained an assignment of the Chantry from the Bishop of Chester and the Archbishop had confirmed it. On hearing afterwards the facts of the case the Archbishop recalled his confirmation, which he says he would not have given if he had been rightly informed, and wrote to Mr. Assheton to surcease from using the Chapel.

All this belongs to 1593, but the Asshetons were not disposed to relinquish their claim, and the subject appears again in 1610.

The following is the correspondence. The last letter, dated October 1, 1610, was known to Dr. Whitaker and is inserted in his History.

First letter, 15th June, 1593 :—

To the woorshyppfull lovinge Coosyne Roger Nowell, esquyer, at Reade Halle, hys house in the parishe of Whalley in the countie of Lancaster.

Good Coosyn, thogh yr ltre concernyng the Chappell in Whalley Churche whear our ancestors have been buryed, came to my hande, I beying in the contrie, at supper tyme: yet I dyd, before I went to my bedde, wryte unto my L. Archbyshoppe of Canterburie hys grace, for the stay of that matter, as you may see by the copy of the same herein closed, and dyd, accordinge to the desyre of the gentleman, who broght yor ltre, by tyme in the nexte mornynge, send the saide ltre to my howse in London, that he myght, as he said he wode, delyver the same to his grace with all speede. But I wotte not, by what forgetfullness, the ltre came not unto hys grace handes a great whyle after, untyll Mr. Ashton had been wth hym, and obtayned hys grace consent, agreeable to the byshoppe of Chester former grant unto hym made: wch had never been so granted had my ltre come unto hys grace in tyme. I can now only intreat hys grace to deal wth Mr. Ashton that he take no authoritie of either hys grace, or my byshoppe of Chester grante, so greatly to distress you, and our poore antiente howse, wch I wyll do to the beste that in me shall lye.

And so wth my hartie comendations unto you and to my coosyn yor wyffe and other frendes there I ende: comendying you all unto the blessed kepynge of allmyghtie Godde. 15to Junii, 1593.

Yre lovynge coosyne,

ALEXANDER NOWELL.

---

Second letter, 21st June, 1593:—

To my woorshippful and my verie loving coosyn, Roger Nowell, Esquire, at Reade Hall, his house in Whalley parishe in the countie of Lancaster.

After my heartie comendation unto you good coosyn concerninge ye tenement wh our Coosyn Willm Hyghton holdeth of you in Hardwood, doo you, as your good conscience shall guyde you. I did onely write as I was intreated, not knowing the ground of yr cause. I have alreadie written unto you by my coosyn, Mr. Richard Townley, how, by reason of Mr. Starkey's slacke delyverie of my letter, Mr. Ashton had obteyned my L. of Canterburie his Grace grant of yr Chaple in Whalley, even as he dyd before obteyne of the Byshopp of Chester, wch had not happened if my ltre had been delyvered in tyme, but I will attempt all that I am able to doo to procure his Graces favor unto you agayne, and also his ltres to my L. Byshopp of Chester, wch will be regarded farr more then myne. And so ending I comend you to the grace of allmyghtie Godd. 21 Junii, 1593.

Yr lovynge coosyn,

ALEXANDER NOWELL.

Third letter, 4th Aug., 1593:—

The true copye of the letter wch Mr. Deane of S. Paules did write unto my L. of Canterbury his Grace.

My humble duty to yr Grace remembered. Whereas in the south ile of your Graces paryshe Church of Whalley, countye of Lancaster, there is in the window mention of Roger Nowell my grandfather, and John Nowell my father, who caused the sayde window to be made Ano Domi 1510, in the wch window allsoe there stoode latlye the imagies of the sayd Roger and his seaven sonnes, and the images of Grace Nowell, her seaven daughters, where theye did use to hear divine service, the wch Chapell the sayde John, my father, gave my cousin Roger, with the payment of the wch my cosin Roger [has complied with] this time. Neere anto the wch Chapell my sayd [grandfather] grandmother, father, and mother, brother and cosins [lie buried]. That my Lord Byshope of Chester hath latlye assigned the sayde Chapell unto the right worshipfull Ralfe Ashton, Esquier, tenant of Whalley parsonage, whoe hath the greate chancel of that church wholly to his owne use. Might it therefore please your grace to move the sayde Right worshipfull Mr. Ashton to suffer my coosin Roger to have the use of that Chapell in such sorte as tyme out of minde before hys ancestors have had the same, he and I, and all of our poore anciente house shall become greatelye bound to pray for yr Grace, unto Almyghty Godde, whoe have yor grace all wayes in hys most blessed keeping. 4 Augusti, 1593.

Yr graces humble at commandment,

ALEXANDER NOWELL.

Fourth letter: —

Copy of the Abp. of Cant. letter to Mr. Ashton.

After my verie hartie commendations. Whereas at yor late beeing with mee you enformed mee, that my Lo. Bishopp of Chestre, yr Diocesan had assigned unto you a certayne chappell in the parishe Churche of Whalley for you and yor ffamilie to sit in, at the tyme of Divine Service, wch you likewise entreated me to confirme unto you: Nowe I do understand by my verie good ffrende, Mr. Deane of Paules, that in the window of the sayd Chappell mention is made of Roger Nowell, hys Grandfather, and John Nowell, hys Father, who caused the sayd window to be made: where also of late were the images of his Grandfather and Grandmother, with their vii. sonnes and vii. daughters, and neere whereunto his Grandfather, Grandmother, Father, Mother, Brothers and Cosins doo lye buried, who did use to have Divine Service therein, and gave to the sayd Chappell six shillings eight pence yerely, with the payment thereof Mr. Roger Nowell, his cosin, is still charged at this day: fforasmuche as I am certified that you have the greate Channsell of the Churche wholly to yor owne use, beeing sufficient for you and yor ffamilie: I thought good thereby to will you, that you permit Mr. Roger Nowell quietly and peaceably to enjoy the use of the sayd Chappell in suche parte, as tyme out of mynde his Ancestors before him hath enjoyed the same. Assuring you that I am mynded not to stand to my Confirmation wch you have, neither would I have confirmed it if I had been informed in the matter. And therefore I would wish you to surcease from

using it. And so I commit you to the tuition of allmightie god. ffrom Croydon the iiiith of August, 1593.

Yor loving ffrende,

J.C.

To my verie loving ffrende
Mr. Ralf Asheton of Leaver
in Com. Lancastre Esq:
29 April 1605.
I doo acknoledge this to be a true copie
of my Prædecessors Letter, heretofore
directed unto Mr. Asheton, and doo
hereby signifie that I doo ratifie
the same in everie poynte, as farre
as in me lyeth. R. Cantuar.

R. Cantuar is Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury 1604-1610. temp. Jas. 1.

---

The Asshetons did not find the chancel large enough, nor did Mr. Ralf Asheton of Leaver obey the Archbishop's monition (not, I presume, having sought the tuition of Almighty God), and the dispute was re-opened in 1610.

Letter from Roger Nowell to the Bishop of Chester:—

Pleasithe it your honour to be adv'tysed that the worshipu Ralphe Asheton of Leaver, about 17 years ago, having gotten some of the parishionars handes at Whawlay, as also your pdecessour's hand and seall, and also my lait Lordes grace of Canterbures hand and seall before I knewe, for a pewe or quear in Whaley churche (I being then in possession thearof,) for him and his famely to sit or knell in, But psently I complayning to my said layt Lordes grace of Can-

terbure, of or for the same, upon good cawes or mattar (as I thinck, wh wear now to long to writt hear) my said Lordes grace dyd nott only recawell his ackt or grant, so passed before, but also confirmed me the said pewe, and signefyed to the said Mr. Asheton it was his Grace's pleasure the said Mr. Asheton should surcease then to use it any longer, and also his Lordes grace of Canterbere that now is hath also confirmed me the same as much as in him lyethe: and about six yeares ago the said Mr. Asheton as playnteff commensed a sute agaynst me in the chancere at Lancaster for the same, and a commission sitten, and deponents examined upon bothe partes, and so yett thear lyethe, untill he (being plantyff) will there further psecut the same sute: But now so it is that his eldyst sonne and brother wth their wives, tabilling themselves at Whalay abbay, thear said wyves wth otheres comithe into my said pew to sitt (wch I think they ought not to do). Therefore my humbill deysir to your Lordship is that you would grant nothing to out me out of my possession in the said pewe untill by Lawe the said Mr. Asheton have recovered the same (yf he can) and so doing I and my poure housse have cawes to pray to the Almightie to psarve you into his ptecktion, and so I tack leave this October the first day 1610.

Your honores to be commanded,

ROGER NOWEL, vic. Lanc.

Addressed to the Reverent father in God and my good Lord the busshop of chester be thess dd.

Roger Nowell was Sheriff of Lancaster at this time.

From this matter then *pendente lite* we will pass on to other points of interest in this Chantry.

**Stained Glass Window to William Brooks.**—This Window is situated at the east end of the South Aisle in S. Mary Chantry, and consists of three lights, the central figure being the Virgin Mary (Sancta Maria); the right, Sancta Anna (Saint Anne); and the left Sanctus Joannes (St. John). The window is by Hardman.

INSCRIPTION ON THE BRASS PLATE.

This window is an humble offering to God and the Church by Samuel Brooks, in pious memory of his Father, William Brooks, who departed this life the third day of October, A.D. MDCCCXLVI., aged eighty-four years.

"In the sight of the unwise they seem to die,
And their departure is taken for misery,
But they are at peace."

Stained-glass Window to **John Arkwright, and Ellen,** his wife.

Within this Chantry is erected, in the south wall, a beautiful stained-glass Window, the work of Burne Jones, consisting of three lights; the central figure is the Good Shepherd, and the two side ones are two Angels with viols, with the text running in line, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." "I am the Good Shepherd."

INSCRIPTION.

To the glory of God and in loving memory of
John Arkwright, who died January xxist,
MDCCCXLII. Ellen Allis, his wife.
Who died June xixth, MDCCCLXXXIII.

Monument to **James Taylor, and Peggy,** his wife.

This is a marble Monument in the centre of the South Aisle, consisting of a marble slab, over which is the representation of a Sarcophagus, the whole surmounted by the Arms of the Family, ermine, upon a chief sable, three escallops, or.

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred
To the memory of
Peggy, wife of James Taylor, Esqre.,
of this place,
who departed this life
the 13th day of January, 1822,
in the 53rd year of her age.

On a lower slab:—

Also
Sacred to the memory of
James Taylor, Esqr.,
who departed this life the 19th day of January, 1826,
in the 58th year of his age.

Brass Tablet to **Moreton Servants,** on the centre of the S. wall of South Aisle.

In memory of
John Knowles, Farm Bailiff,
who died May 9, 1888, aged 75.
Also of Thomas Birtwell, Head Gardener,
who died September 1, 1886, aged 90.
Also of James Eddleston, Woodman,

who died February 15, 1886, aged 89.
This Tablet was placed by H. W. Worsley-Taylor,
of Moreton Hall in this parish,
To whom and to whose predecessors
They each have rendered for more than 50 years
Faithful and valued service.
"Hate not laborious work, neither husbandry,
which the Most High hath ordained."

**Stonehewer Brass.**— This Brass is quaint, and dates back to 1653. It is placed in the south wall of the South Aisle, to the memory of Mr. John Stonhewer, of Barleyford, co. Chester.

INSCRIPTION.

Here lyeth ye body of Mr. Joh Stonhewer, son
Of Mr. Willia Stonhewer, of Barleyford, in ye
County of Chestr. He dyed at Parkhead ye 22
Day of May Ano Dni 1653,
Aged 35.
His love to righteousns and religious life did
Well prepare his soule for heaven; his humility
Curtesie and swete conversatio amongst men
Makes his death lamented and ye losse
Of him especially grievous.
To
Jane his deare wife, Daughtr to Mr. Roger
Kenyon, by whom he hath onely one child,
viz., Jane, aged 10 months and 14 days.

Johannes Stonhewer } anagram { Hee's { honour with ease

What honor virtue gives he had; his dayes
He wisely spent, for wch Hee's now at ease.

**The Constable's Seat.**—The Constable's Seat, a relic of bygone customs, is placed to the west of the South Door. It bears the date 1714.

The following entry occurs in the Churchwardens' accounts under the year 1632. "The sums of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. were paid to Serjeant Taylor for whipping dogs out of the Church and Churchyard." Beyond the Constable's Seat are some very ancient old oak benches.

**The Font.**—The Font is placed in its proper position near the South Door. It is composed of the yellow gritstone of the country and is octagonal in form. Its extreme severity without ornamentation of any kind is in harmony with the dignity of the Church, and, it may be said, with the Sacrament of Holy Baptism, of which it is a symbol. It probably belongs to the XVI. century. The eight panels, it has been remarked, are representative of the eight persons who were saved in the Ark at the Flood.

The Font was formerly covered, and the marks on the west side of the bowl indicate the lock with which the cover was fastened.

**The Grave of Sir Christopher Smith.**—In close proximity to the Font, on the south, is the Grave of Sir Christopher Smith, who was the "Prior ultimus," the last Prior of the Abbey. The grave is marked by a gravestone, on which are sculptured the initials X.S., the chalice and paten expressive of his office, and a cross fleury. This stone has been temporarily removed for preservation.

The Commissioners appointed to carry out the confiscation of the attainted Abbey, viz., Richard Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex; Sir Thomas Butler, Sir William Leyland,

Sir John Beron, and Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, 5th April, 1537, recommended that the Prior should be one of the two priests to officiate in the Parish Church, he having been 50 years a monk of the house, and 80 years old, at an annual stipend of £6 14s. 4d.

Christopher Smith was, however, never Vicar, as the Vicars were Edward Manchester, B.D., 1537; and Edward Pedley, S.T.B., 1537-1558.

After the Dissolution he maintained a considerable interest in the possession of the Abbey, of which he was then called the Proctor or Attorney. He held a "medow called Houlker," "le Prioris orchard," a "parcell of ground called the leasing steads" (Lawsonsteads?). Mr. Bazon, porter of the parsonage of Whalley, had to pay yearly at Michaelmas and Easter "£6 14s. 4d. to Sir Christopher Smith cleark, procter of the late monastery of Whalley, now chantery priest in the parish churche of Whalley, for his stipend by the yeare, so appointed by the Earl of Sussex" (Coucher Book p. 1190). He had been 30 years Prior before the forfeiture of the house.

He died 1539. 1539 July 5. Sep. Dns Christopherus Smythe quondam prior de Whalley (Whalley Parish Registers).

**The Vicar's Pew.**—This is situated at the west end of the South Aisle, and in former days belonged to the Vicars of the Parish. In it they sat to receive the Easter dues. The benches, etc., are very old.

In connection with it there is a record in the papers left by the Rev. William Johnson, A.M., Vicar 1738-1776, that on the occasion of its being unoccupied he allowed William Bulcock, Grocer, to use it on consideration of re-

pairing it. It is quite evident that a claim to the pew was set up by William Bulcock, but at any rate the Vicar made his right to the pew clear, as appears from the following memorandum.

"Be it remembered that there is a Seat or Pew in the
"Parish Church of Whalley belonging to the Vicar,
"situated at the West end of the South Ile close
"under the Ile window, the compass of the Ile and
"Window, about three yards long and a yard and
"three quarters broad, and separated on the North
"by a Pillar from the Churchwardens Seat, which
"said Seat or Pew was formerly set apart and made
"use of by the Vicars to sit in at the time they
"collected their Easter Dues and on no other
"occasion. But the antiente custom of collecting
"their Easter Dues in the Church, being for certain
"reasons many years discontinued and dropt, and the
"said Seat by length of time became ruinous and in
"Decay, and not made use of by Me the Vicar. I was
"applied to by Mr. Wm. Bulcock, Grocer in Whalley
"(who wanted such a convenience) for liberty to sit
"there, and to oblige Him, in consideration of his
"repairing the said Seat at his own Expense, I
"granted him that Privilege—Now to prevent any
"Disputes hereafter touching the Right to the said
"Seat wch frequently happened in Parishes from
"Persons taking upon 'em to sit in Seats without
"Leave, and thence claiming a Prescriptive Right, I
"do by these Presents acknowledge that I have no
"Right, Title, Claim, or Property in the said Seat
"whatsoever, but only sit there at the Will and
"Pleasure of the Vicar, and do believe that the Sole

"Right and Property is in the Vicar and in no other
"Person or Persons whatsoever. In witness whereof
"I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth Day
"of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand
"seven hundred and fifty five.

"WM. BULCOCK.

"Witness to the Signing,

"THOS. ELLERAY, Curate.

"STEPHEN COTTAM, Clerk."

**Samuel Brooks Stained Glass Window.**—This is placed at the west end of the South Aisle immediately over the Vicar's Pew. It consists of two lights with a representation of the Adoration of the Magi. The upper triangle of the Window is filled in with an Angel holding a star.

Inscription on brass plate:—

> Samuel Brooks (son of William Brooks, of Whalley, Banker) was christened in this Church, and after an active honourable life of three score years and ten was buried here, A.D. 1864. As Land Owner he cultivated greatly to improvements. As Banker, at Blackburn, Lancaster, and London, he was eminent for intelligence, sound judgment, and impartial rectitude. In his great success he benefitted very many. To his memory, and to that of Margaret, his true and loving wife, this Window was afterwards given by their sons and daughters, ascribing the glory of God.

**Ancient Stained Glass Windows.**—Before leaving the account of the interior of the Church, it may be as well to refer to the ancient stained glass windows which once adorned it.

In this Church there is a paucity of ancient monuments. The ancient Deans of Whalley, the Delaleghs, the Nowells, the Catteralls, the Sherburnes, the Asshetons were interred here, but not a single known memorial of them remains, with the exception of the Catterall Brass and the stone slab in the Vestry with Lombardic characters.

Their memory was commemorated by stained glass windows, but all these have, unfortunately, disappeared, probably destroyed during the Commonwealth, when the Church was in the possession of the Puritan ministers, William Bourn, William Walker, and William Moore, from 1631 to 1663.

In 1569, however, Thomas Talbot made the following notes of the stained windows then existing:—

> In a window in Whalley Church, orate pro animabus, Nicolai Tounley et uxorem qui istam fenestram fieri fecit a 1511.
>
> The Armes of Tounley in ye same window.
>
> In another window in the same Church, Orate pro animabus Rogeri Nowell, armigeri et Gratia, uxoris ejus et pro bono statu Johannis Nouell, primogeniti Rogeri, cum fratribus et sororibus suis, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt anno Domini 1510. He hath 7 sones kneling by hym, and she hath 7 doghters by her, whereof two were maried.
>
> The feild ar. 3 coppes covered S for and in ye name of Nowell, of Read.
>
> The feild ar. a fesse sable, three mollets above ye fesse sable, borne in the name of Tounley, who doghter I suppose ye foresaid Grace to be.
>
> In ye Church window of Whalley, Orate pro

animabus Francisci Paslaw et Alicie, uxoris sue, qui istam fenestram fieri fecit anno Domini 1510. Whose armes are ye feild ar. a fesse sable charged with a cressant ar. between three mollets sable persed of ye first.

In a window of ye same Churche: Orate pro animabus Radulphi Caterall, armigeri et Elizabeth uxoris sue, ac Johannis Cateral et Catherine uxoris sue.

Ye feild b. 3 lozenges or, perced of ye first.

Coton MS. Vesp. D. xvii., f. 41.

## PART VI.

# The Tower, South Porch, and Vestry.

**The Tower** is situated at the west end of the Nave. It is 20 feet square and 70 feet high, strongly built and belongs to the XV. century. The buttresses, which are added at the north-east and south-west angles, two-thirds upwards to the battlement, while giving a massive appearance to, add much to the strength of the structure. The tower is strengthened towards the south-east by perpendicular buttresses continued to the top. These buttresses add considerably to the measurement of the base given above. The upper part is surmounted by a battlement, and lower down the tower is pierced by two windows, which open upon the belfry.

The entrance on the west is by a fine doorway, above which is a large and handsome perpendicular window.

A fine and tall arch connects the Tower with the Nave, but this at present is bricked up.

The erection of the Tower in the XV. century probably displaced a large window in the west end of the Nave, and occasioned an alteration in the clerestory windows, which were originally circular, and would, after the alteration, give insufficient light.

A spiral stone staircase entered by a low doorway within the Tower, and lighted by narrow lights at intervals, conducts to the belfry.

The Tower was built about the middle of the XV. century, cir. 1450, and possesses a peal of six bells.

**The Bells.**—Previous to 1741 there were four bells belonging to Whalley Church. These it was proposed about that date to increase to six, and the following subscriptions were paid towards that object:—Sir Nath. Curzon, Bart., £20; Alexander Nowell, £5; Sir Darcey Lever, Bart., £3 3s. 0d.; Thos. Lister, £3 3s. 0d.; R. Shuttleworth, £3 3s. 0d.; W. Towneley, £1 1s. 0d.; D. Braddyll, £10; Thos. Whalley, £10; P. Starkie, £3 3s. 0d.; Thos. Whitaker, £1 1s. 0d.; Rd. Assheton, £1 1s. 0d.; W. Atherton, £1 1s. 0d.; Rob. Hayhurst, £2 2s. 0d.; W. Parker, £2 2s. 0d.; Rich. Walmsley, £3 3s. 0d. The balance was supplemented by the tenants and poorer parishioners.

These four bells, it was stated, in a Petition addressed to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., from having been given and hung, as it was supposed, at so many different times, were always untuneable; that they were much too large and unwieldy for the use of the parish, and were in so ruinous a condition that one of them was burst and quite useless, that two of the other three could not be rung as there was manifest danger of them breaking down, and that there was only one bell for all occasions, which was not only inconvenient but a scandal to so large and wealthy a parish, and a Mother Church of such antiquity and renown. It was also stated that about five years ago there was a design to take them down and cast them into

six; and that Mr. Ruddle, the bell-founder, was consulted about the expense, who said it might be done for £90, or thereabouts; that the gentlemen did not offer such contributions in aid of the tenants and poorer set of parishioners as the latter thought sufficient, and that the design was opposed and dropt. Sir N. Curzon was prayed to take the matter into his consideration and encouragement, for the credit of the Parish and the ornament of the Church. This petition was signed by W. Johnson, Vicar; and by Christr. Duckworth, W. Shackleton, R. Coulthurst, John Whittaker, R. Clough, Thomas Hird, Peter Boardel, and Nic. Brooks.

On June 3rd, 1741, an Agreement was made between Edward Seller, of the city of York, bell-founder, on the one part, and William Johnson, clerk, Vicar of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, and Thomas Whalley, of Clerk Hill, Esquire, on the other part.

The said Ed. Sellers covenanted in consideration of £40, that on or before the 29th of September next ensuing he would melt down the four bells and recast the metal thereof and use it towards the making of six bells, good and tunable bells, to the satisfaction of John Nock, and John Preston, both of Preston, and Mr. Mackreth of Lancaster. Edward Sellers promised that from time to time during the space of one year, when the bells had been rung in the tower or steeple of the said Parish Church, he would repair and keep the said six bells without flaw, good and sound. He agreed also that he would pay the sum of 10d. for each and every pound of metal not made use of: if a greater quantity of metal should be required than the four bells furnished (the weight of the said four bells

being 4,014 pounds, allowing 72lbs. to each hundredweight), that is 57 cwts., then the said W. Johnson and Thos. Whalley were to pay him the sum of 1s. for each and every pound of additional metal he should use. The said £40 was to be paid upon the day of hanging, fixing, or first ringing of the six bells. For the due performance of these agreements and covenants, the parties to the agreements bound themselves in the penal sum of £100.

The Agreement was signed and sealed by Edward Sellers, William Johnson, and Thomas Whalley.

On the 28th Dec., 1741, the Rev. W. Johnson and Mr. Thos. Whalley paid the sum of £40 to Edward Sellers towards the recasting four old bells and for additional metal, and the receipt was endorsed.

In addition to the judges named in the body of the Agreement, the Rev. Mr. Kettle, of Manchester, and Miles Bury, of Blackburn, were added as judges for the parish.

The inscriptions on the bells recast in 1741, and which suffered from the fire in 1855, were as follow:—

1st.—Incipe Musa prior.

2nd.—Paulo majora canamus.

3rd.—Venite, exultemus Domino.

4th.—Thos. Mears, of London, fecit 1823.

5th.—Gloria in Altissimis Deo.

6th.—Disci cum sono mori, cum pulpita vivere.

From this it appears that the fourth bell was recast in 1823.

In 1855, as appears from the dates, these bells were recast owing to their having been damaged by a fire which broke out in the Tower in that year. The work was carried out by C. and J. Mears, Bell Foundry, Whitechapel, London.

Their weights are as follow:—

| | cwts. | qrs. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treble ..... | 6 ... | 2 ... | 27 |
| 2. ..... | 6 ... | 3 ... | 20 |
| 3. ..... | 8 ... | 0 ... | 9 |
| 4. ..... | 9 ... | 0 ... | 6 |
| 5. ..... | 10 ... | 3 ... | 25 |
| Tenor ..... | 15 ... | 0 ... | 23 |
| Total ... | 56 ... | 3 ... | 26 |

They bear the following inscriptions:—

Treble.—Rev. R. N. Whitaker, Vicarius de Whalley. 1855.

2.—Richard Fort de Read Hall. 1855.

3.—Rev. G. M. Whalley de Clerkhill. 1855.

4.—Sing ye merrily to God our Strength. S. Brooks and William his son.

5.—John Taylor de Moreton.

Tenor.—Gloria in Excelsis. Starkie.

**Ancient Bells.**—The following memorandum occurs among the Rev. W. Johnson's collections.

Thomas Talbot, of Dinkley Hall, gave by a solemn Deed, 1215, one bell in the Steeple of Whalley called the mourning Bell and was consecrated. [Note. This was to the Alba Ecclesia subtus Legh, as the present Church was not built till between 1235 and 1294]. The second in honour of S. John the Evangelist, the third in honour of S. John Baptist, the fourth in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the fifth in honour of the Holy Trinity, and All Saints

and All Souls going out of this world. This bell was given by William Ratley, of Wimberley in Yorkshire, who gave his body to lie at Whalley if his dear wife died after him, but if she died the first she might chuse where she would lie, but All Souls Bell tolling for her at Whalley at her departure, which was in the year of our Lord 1305. Richard Fitten of Martholm in Harwood gave the third bell, and Matilda his dear wife gave an acre of woods and other lands in Harwood and Billington for good of her poor soul and Consort to be prayed and sung for in the Choir.

The Rev. R. N. Whitaker remarks:—

"Four of these remain to this day, three of them are at Downham, and one at Church Kirk, no doubt given by the Asshetons of Whalley Abbey, who were the patrons of those livings. Around the rim of one of the bells is: S'ta Margaretta ora pro nobis; on another: S'ta Katherina ora pro nobis; on another the inscription is unintelligible."

There is also in the belfry, though not included in the peal, an old Flemish Bell, which was brought from Church Kirk, cir. 1866 with beautiful ornamentation and the inscription: Maria ben ie Van Peter Vanden Oheim ghegokin into iaer MCCCCCXXXVII., I am Mary cast by Peter Vanden Oheim in the year 1537.

**South Porch.**—The South Porch was added about 1844, but is not in strict harmony with the main building. The Door which opens into the Church has the Norman rounded arch, and in all probability belonged to the Alba Ecclesia subtus Legh. The capitals are late Norman, but the columns in the same style are mutilated. The

style adopted in the Porch is the transition from the Early English to the Decorated.

**The Vestry.**—The Vestry is situated to the north-east of the Chancel, and was enlarged at the time of the alterations of 1844. The Door with square head entering into the Chancel or Choir belongs to the late Norman. The entrance to the Vestry from the churchyard on the east is said to be Saxon, with rounded head, and a fragment from an earlier church. **The two-light window** contains the Arms of John Taylor of Moreton, John Hargreaves of Whalley Abbey, and of the Rev. R. N. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley. The Vestry also contains a clasped oak chest, in which are kept valuable local documents such as township awards, tithe and enclosure maps.

The most interesting feature, however, is a very ancient grave-stone (now used as a hearth), with a border of foliage, and a mutilated inscription in Lombardic characters of the time of Edward I., also in the border, of which only the following has been deciphered: Qui me plasmasti tu—op sit ut exclusate.

It is uncertain whether it is the gravestone of Petrus de Cestria, Rector of Whalley 1235-1294, or that of Thurstanus de Cestria, first Prior of Whalley. The latter died 1296, and was buried in the parish Church before the Altar of S. Mary the Virgin of Whalley, as appears from the following:—" Fr. Thurstanus de Cestria qui in Cristo requievit xiii Kal Maii 1296, et sepultus in ecclesia parochiali ante altare Marie Virginis de Whalley." Bib-Cotton. Titus. F.M. f. 258.

**Portrait of Adam Cottam.**—The Portrait of Adam Cottam, which is suspended on the walls of the Vestry, was painted by public subscription some time before his death on May 31st, 1838, in recognition of his eminent services to the parish. To him the Church is indebted for the Altar-piece, the Organ, a Silver Communion Flagon, and the Gateways to the Churchyard. He erected the Almshouses, and left upwards of £2,000 towards their endowment. Originally he was a surveyor, and to his assistance is attributed the advancement of the future of Sir John Barrow, sometime secretary to the Admiralty. He died in his 83rd year.

**The Registers.**—"The Parish Registers," says the Rev. W. Johnson, writing in 1776, "date from the reign of Henry VIII., when Registers first began, are complete and entire, and probably are the only ones throughout the kingdom that are so. On account of their antiquity they are great curiosities and worthy to be carefully preserved." To this it may be added that they are continued down to the present time. They commence in the year 1538, 30. Hen. VIII., during the vicariate of Edward Pedley, whose burial is registered 5th Dec., 1558. The first entry 27th Nov., 1538, is the baptism of Emma ffeilden filia Johanes ffeilden. The first wedding is 20th Jan., 1539, Robtus Talbott et Johana Cooke. The first burial 6th Dec., 1538, Johes Leghe. The entries are in Latin (with two exceptions) throughout good and clear, and have the appearance of having been uniformly copied at one time by the same individual, either from an older Register or from slips of parchment, to about the middle of February, 1600-1, after which date entries were made as they occurred. The first

volume, from 1538-1601, has been published by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, under the editorship of Thomas Blackburne Ecroyd, Esq.

Among the most familiar names that occur in the first Register are Aspinall, Banaster, Braddyll, Caterall, Crombock, Cottam, Cunliffe, Etough, Chewe, Fielden, Fort, Holker, Nowell, Osbalston, Parker, Paslew, Shuttleworth, Starkie, Talbot, Towneley, Waddington, Walmsley, Whittaker, and Whipp.

Among the places mentioned are Accrington, Altham, Blackburn, Brockhall, Church, Downham, Elker, Harwood, Heyhouses, Langho, Little Mytton, Manchester, Padiham, Pendle Forest, Preston, Read, Saylesbury Park, Standen, Symonstone, Whalley, Whitaker, and Wiswall.

The various matters mentioned are as follow:—Deaths from drowning, deaths from accidents in woods, divorce, endowment on bride, interments inside the Church (7), death of King Henry VIII., man killed by an arrow, man murdered at Harwood on S. Bartholomew's Day, mother buried with her son, strangers (10).

Among the entries are:—

5 Aug., 1558. Dns Johes Lawe, monachus et frater loci Benedicti de Whalley.

19 Sep., 1558. Dns Jhes Houlker, presbyter et capillanus de Blackburne.

27 May, 1583. Georgius Dobson, clericus, Vicar parochiae de Whalley.

5 Dec., 1558. Edwardus Pedley, vicarius ville de Whalley et baccularius in divinitate et egregius concionator.

10 May, 1573. Petrus Carter ludi magister.

14 Aug., 1574. Willmus Thewles ludi magister.

2 April, 1548. Thomas Haymond presbyter.

21 Oct., 1579. Henricus Wood filius Banardi, Molendarius.

Obitus Regis Henrici Octavi 19 die Januarii 1547.

4 Jun., 1581. Johes Butler per casum in capit' cum sagitta per Thoma Houlker ut assertr.

26 Aug., 1578. Ricus Moore interfectus apud Harwood in die Bartholomew' Apostell'.

30 April, 1576. Elizabeth Parker et Alicia Parker.

8 Nov., 1539. Jacobus ffeilden submersus et sepultus.

19 Sep., 1570. Johanes Walmysley filius Johes per casum arbore.

12 May, 1571. Elina Houghton filia Johes causa mortis matris.

22 Jan., 1566. Willmus Chewe et Agnes Badyll by virtue of a devorse made by the lawe at Chester bearinge date in the monethe of Januarie Ano Dom. 1565, put to the keepinge of Robte Blackburne.

De nuptiis mense Septembris A'no Dom 1576. Mrd that Willm Walton of Hawkesweeke in the countie of Lancaster, yeoman, and Janet feilden of the Heyhouses in the said countie, widdowe, were espoused and marryed together in the parish churche of Whalley in the said Countie by George Dobson, clearke Vicar of the said Churche the xxiiiith daie of September in the xviiith yeare of the Raigne of our Sou'aigne Ladye Elizabethe Queene of England at the tyme of the said marriage and after assurance had betweene the said parties hee the said Willm Walton did endowe the said Jenet in the messuages, houses, tenements and hereditaments heareafter menconed, vz: of and in two

seu'll Tenaments wth th' appurtenacs lyinge in Hawkesweeke and Longton in the said countie of Lancaster, in the sev'll tenures of James Walton and James Singleton or ther assignes or assigne and of the Rents and Ren'cons thereof for terme of lyfe naturall of the said Jenet their beeinge present hearafter named and beeinge witnesses George Dobson Vicar of the said parishe of Whalley and deane of the dyoses of Blackborne, John Holiday, the elder fforte and his wyfe and James Deyne wth others.

3 Nov., 1573. Isabella uxor Egidij Nowell de puerper.

In the year 1660 there is the following entry: Sepultus est Registrar, Resurrexit Vicar; which evidently expresses the relief felt at the cancelling of the Act giving authority to civil magistrates to celebrate marriages, on the restoration of Charles II. The first person married by the Vicar under the new order of things was Roger Kenyon, of Parkhead.

## PART VII.

# The Churchyard.

**The Churchyard** is now enclosed by a substantial stone wall surmounted by iron railings. It possesses three entrances, the stone gateways of which were erected at the expense of Adam Cottam. Previous to this enclosure the Churchyard appears to have been open, or surrounded at certain points by cottages whose windows and doors opened on it. The first step towards this improvement was made by Dr. Whitaker in 1818. The Hermitage, of which no vestiges now exist, was situated in the Churchyard towards the south-west between the Church Tower and the Abbey. The Churchyard was traversed by three pathways, which as rights of ways were stopped when the enclosure was made. In April, 1871, it was enlarged to the extent of 2,400 yards by the gift of John Hargreaves, Esq., the owner of Whalley Abbey.

From the earliest times it served as the place of sepulture for the extensive parish of Whalley, but this demand for accommodation would be diminished on the erection of chapelries furnished with their own burial places. In the time of the Deans of Whalley the bodies of the dead of the whole forest of Bowland were brought here and buried, "corpora mortuorum totius foreste de Bowland deferebantur apud Whalley et fuerunt ibidem sepulture (sic) tanquam at ecclesiam tunc matricem." (Stat. de Blackb.)

It is said that the Church and Churchyard occupy the site of an old Roman encampment, and coins of the Lower Empire, of Vespasian, Constantine, Valentinian, and Claudius Gothicus have been dug up at various times in the Churchyard. These coins were in the possession of the Rev. R. N. Whitaker, and were preserved in an oak box, made by John Hick, Esq., of Mytton Hall, out of an ancient pulpit in Whalley Church. They have now disappeared.

The Churchyard possesses some objects of great antiquarian interest, the so-called Crosses of Paulinus, a Stone Coffin, several Gravestones engraved with the cross, belonging to an early date, and a Sundial.

**The Crosses of Paulinus.**—These are by far the most interesting and the most ancient relics of the parish. They consist of three upright obeliskal stones, with peculiar ornamentation. The highest archæological authorities refer them unhesitatingly to the VII. century. The ornamentation of each is different, though two have the interlaced carving. With regard to this interlaced work, Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., in his "Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times," published 1905, remarks that "the beautiful interlaced work and scrolls of foliage of the mediæval Celts, which adorn their illuminated books and sculptured stones, are due to Italian and Byzantine influences, and that the remains, which bear witness to the exquisite taste and skill of the Celtic artists, are the Book of Kells, at Trin. Coll., Dublin; the illuminated MS. of the Gospels from Lindisfarne, in the British Museum; the bells, the reliquaries and cumdachs, or book shrines; and the sculptured crosses and slabs still to be seen in many parts of

Scotland and Ireland, Wales and England." The crosses which form the heads of the plinths are mutilated, though enough remains to indicate their character. All are Celtic. The cross to the west has the most interesting carving, and in addition to the interlaced work possesses on the east side three compartments, in which are respectively representations of the Dove, symbolic of the Holy Ghost, at the top; of the figure of Jesus Christ, with hands uplifted in benediction, suggestive of the Ascension, in the middle; and beneath, the Dog of Berser, the Scandinavian emblem of Eternity. There is thus a combination of Christian and pagan symbolism such as is found in the celebrated Celtic Cross in Gosforth Churchyard. The Dog of Berser occurs also in a stone in St. Bees Priory Churchyard, opposite the west door, though the figure there is on a larger scale, and more plainly delineates the sharp teeth and the tail entering the mouth. The mutilated cross on the top of the plinth before us belongs to the plinth, though part of the stone is wanting. The figure of the Saviour in the same attitude as on the east side is repeated on the sides to the north and south.

The cross in proximity to the one just mentioned is ornamented with bold scroll work, but has no traces of the interlaced carving. The plinth is complete, the cross resting in its proper position, though mutilated. At the bottom of the scroll work is a right-angled triangle.

The third cross to the east, and not far from the Chancel door, has interlaced work, but the original surmounting cross is wanting, its place being supplemented by a Greek cross with the initials I.H.S., probably belonging to the XV. century, and said to have been brought from the ancient Deanery.

These three crosses were undoubtedly erected to commemorate a mission to these parts of Lancashire. The monks of Whalley Abbey, in the exuberance of their imagination, attributed them to S. Augustine of Canterbury, and called them the Crosses of S. Augustine. But there is no historical evidence to show that S. Augustine penetrated so far north. Another theory is that they commemorate the mission of Paulinus to Whalley, and hence they are popularly known as the Crosses of Paulinus. This is a more plausible theory than the other, but again direct historical evidence is wanting. Paulinus certainly accompanied Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, to the north when she married Edwyn, King of Northumbria, A.D. 625. He remained in the north till Edwyn was killed in battle by the terrible Penda, King of Mercia, A.D. 633, when he fled south to Rochester with the widowed Queen, carrying the sacred vessels with him. During this interval—625 to 633—he certainly preached in the neighbourhood, in Yorkshire, and a Celtic cross at Keighley commemorates that event. It is not improbable that he visited Whalley during that time. Bede's description of this distinguished ecclesiastic is characteristic, and brings his personality vividly before us, "vir longa statura, paululum incurvus, nigro capillo, facie macilenta, naso adunco pertenui, venerabilis simul et terribilis aspectu," a man of tall stature, slightly stooping, with black hair and ascetic face, a thin aquiline nose, venerable, but withal stern of aspect.

With a strong sentimental desire to associate the crosses with Paulinus, their Celtic form of ornamentation would seem to associate them more closely with the Scottic

monks from Iona, who were prosecuting a mission in the north at that period.

If we attribute them to Paulinus their date will be between 625 and 633, a sufficiently remote period of which Whalley may be proud.

At all events, they indicate the spot where the early converts to Christianity assembled for worship before the erection of a church.

In the time of the Commonwealth, a noisy rabble, headed by a fanatic of the name of Webster, of Clitheroe, overturned and threw them into a ditch; but the energetic and excellent Vicar of Whalley, William Johnson, had them restored and strongly fastened into their original bases about 1738, and forbad any new graves to be dug near them which might imperil their safety.

Tradition records that this act of restoration was done by Webster, the iconoclast. If so it is pleasing to reflect that he found at last a locus pænitentiæ; but the restoration was done by Johnson.

The crosses are from 10 to 12 feet high.

**Ancient Gravestones, Coffin, and Sun Dial.**—Most of these ancient gravestones at present recline against the exterior wall of the Church. In any future restoration of the sacred building it would be advantageous if these *disjecta membra* were removed to the interior (from which they were taken) for safer and better preservation. Such silent witnesses to the antiquity of the Church are well worth attention.

**The Stone Coffin** near the Tower probably belongs to the XIII. century. It is stated by the Rev. R. N. Whitaker that there were two stone coffins, of which one was externally divided into eleven compartments, indicat-

ing the number of Apostles exclusive of Judas. No traces of this coffin can be now found. Another memorial which has disappeared is a stone with the rude remains of a human figure in relievo.

**The Sun Dial** situated to the south-east of the Chancel bears the inscription, Lat. 53.40 A.D. 1757. The column supporting the Dial stands upon a square of three steps.

Near it, to the south, is a stone coffin supporting the gravestone of the Fell family. This stone is a narrow oblong, on which are inscribed, in a series of square compartments, L 1623 F, and beneath John Fell, Jane Fell, T.F., W.F., G.F., R.F., I.F., E.F., the initials evidently referring to their children. The stone coffin does not belong to the gravestone, nor vice versa.

Near it, to the south, is a flat gravestone to the memory of George Crawshaw, of Read, husbandman, who died Feb. 21, 1811, aged 105 years. The same stone records that his wife died on the 31st of April (!).

There is a remarkable paucity of quaint epitaphs. The following, on a flat gravestone to the south of the Chancel, to the memory of James Whitaker, of Ribchester, who died in 1856, is not quaint but admonitory:—

Spectators all, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so must you be,
Prepare for death, and follow me.

Near the Chancel door is a flat gravestone to the memory of Catharina, wife of Greenough Bulcock, who died Dec. 6, 1833, aged 19 years, with these lines:—

Stop, stranger, let thy melting heart
View well this fresh and verdant sod;

And do not from this scene depart
  Till thou hast communed with thy God.
Thus fade the short-lived buds of earth,
  Thus fade the lovely and the brave;
Come here, ye thoughtless sons of earth,
  And pause awhile o'er Catharine's grave.

Opposite the South Porch is an upright gravestone to James Robinson, who died 1859, which has sculptured on it at the top a coffin, spade, pick, bier, scythe, skull, cross-bones, book, and hour-glass; no doubt indicating that Jas. Robinson was a sexton.

There are, in other parts of the Churchyard, gravestones bearing date 1692, Obadiah Chewe, who was interred on the 15th day of June, Anno Dmi 1692; 1690, to Margaret Standen: 1600, John Chatburne Billington.

An altar tomb to the south-west of the Church to the memory of John Wigglesworth, bears the following inscription:—

"Here lies the body of John Wigglesworth, more than fifty years the principal innkeeper of the town. Notwithstanding the temptations of that dangerous calling, he maintained good order in his house, kept the Sabbath Day holy, frequented the public worship with his family, induced his guests to do the same, and regularly partook of the Holy Communion. He was also bountiful to the poor in private as well as in public, and by the blessing of Providence on a long life so spent died possessed of competent wealth. He died Feb. 28th, 1813. Aged 77 years."

We may add: An excellent man and a pattern for all good innkeepers.

To the south of the Church are the places of interment of Ann Taylor, of Moreton, who died 27 Sep., 1855, aged 76; of John Taylor, of Moreton, who died June 15, 1867, aged 64 years; and of James Taylor, of Moreton, Esq., who died Jan. 19, 1828, in the 58 year of his age. Both of the latter were owners of Moreton.

Close by are the graves of the Brooks family, with flat gravestones, to the memory of William Brooks, Esquire, of Whalley, who departed this life Oct. 3, 1846, aged 83 years; of Sarah, the wife of William Brooks, of this town, who departed this life June 18, 1810, aged 61 years; of Elizabeth Brooks, their daughter, who died 11 of Aug., 1807, aged 20 years; of William their son, who died Oct. 29, 1821, aged 31 years; of Richard their son (a surgeon of Blackburn), who died 17 March, 1822, aged 32 years; and of William, son of Richard Brooks, who died Dec. 13, 1818, aged 2 years.

Close by is the grave of Samuel Brooks, who died 2 June, 1864, aged 70 years; and the grave of Thomas Brooks, merchant, of Sunnyside, son of William and Sarah Brooks, of Whalley, who died 16 Feb., 1831, aged 82; and of Alice, his widow, who died Jan. 10, 1865, aged 65.

In the same neighbourhood are the graves of Solomon Longworth, of Clerk Hill, born 9 Dec., 1816, died 2 March, 1895; and of Mary, his wife, born 25 May, 1816, died 13 Aug., 1896; of Roger Green, born at Whalley Abbey, Sep. 9, 1832, died at Vale House, Whalley, June 30, 1896; and of Thomas Longworth, who died suddenly, Nov. 25, 1904.

All of these were well known to many of the present inhabitants of Whalley, and are worthy to be had in

remembrance for their interest in the parish and the Church.

Towards the west of the above is the monument to the memory of Hannah Mary, wife of Edgar Appleby, of Whalley Abbey, who died Sep. 13, 1881, aged 38; and of Edith Mary, their daughter, aged 7. The result of a carriage accident near this Church. "In their lives they were lovely, and in death they were not divided"; and also of Edgar Appleby, of the Grange, Wilpshire, who died Sep. 9, 1900, aged 69 years.

Near this a cross indicates the last resting place of Thomas Ainsworth, of Whalley, who died Jan. 10, 1895, aged 55 years. Requiescat in pace.

A cross of Celtic design marks the grave of the Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A., Vicar of Whalley, who fell asleep Aug. 9, 1881, aged 81; and of Anne, his wife, who died Jan. 30, 1881. "I thank my God upon every remembrance of them." Another similar Celtic cross designates the grave of Edward Brewer, who died Nov. 29, 1877; and of Margaret, his widow, who died Feb. 15, 1887, aged 74.

**The Hermitage.**— As reference has been made to the Hermitage in connection with the Chantries, it may be desirable at this point to give some account of its history.

The Hermitage was the residence of a female recluse, and was situated in the Churchyard to the west of the Tower, and in the direction of the Abbot's Gate. Not a vestige of this building now remains.

It was founded in the 34th year of Edward III., 1361, by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI., probably about 1444, during the time

that John Eccles was Abbot of Whalley Abbey. Eccles was Abbot 1434–1443 or 4. It was existing in 1437, as appears from the writ of privy seal dated 6th July, 15 Hen. VI. (1437), in which King Henry appointed Isola de Heton as recluse. The writ runs: "Isola de Heton in com. Lanc. vidua, quod ipsa pro termino vitæ suæ esse possit anachorita in loco ad hoc inordinato juxta ecclesiam parochialem de Whalley." The cause which led to its dissolution was the unsatisfactory conduct of the recluses, notably that of Isola de Heton, who, tradition says, broke her leg on Whalley Nab when endeavouring to make her escape.

**The Endowment** of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, provided for the appointment of a recluse (une recluse) to be nominated by him and his heirs, for two female servants to attend her, and their maintenance by the Abbey, for a chaplain, who was to chant Mass daily in the oratory of the Hermitage for the souls of Duke Henry, his ancestors and descendants.

The endownment was of the most ample nature, as appears from the writing, in Norman French, a translation of the essential parts of which is appended.

Copy of **the Writ** concerning the Hermitage. "This writ, indentured at Whalley, the 16th day of "December, the 34th year of the reign of King Edward "III., between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, "of Nichole, and of Leicester, and seneschal of "England, on the one part, and the Abbey and "Convent of Whalley on the other part, witnesses "that the sd duke with the special licence of "the King, grants to the sd Abbey and Convent "and their successors, 2 cottages, 7 ac. of land, 183 ac. of

" pasture, and 200 ac. of wood, with their appurtenances,
" called Rommesgreue, in the Chace of Blackburn; also
" 2 messuages, 120 ac. of land, 26 ac. of meadow, and 30 ac.
" of pasture, with their appurtenances, called Standen,
" Hulcroft, and Grenelache, in the towns of Penhulton and
" Cliderhou, with the fold of Standen and foldage of the
" same fold formerly in the tenure of William de Ynes.
" In return the Abbey and Convent are to provide a suffi-
" cient and appropriate sustenance for a recluse (une
" recluse), dwelling in a place within the Churchyard of
" the parochial church of Whalleye, and her successors
" also living there, and for 2 female servants serving the
" sd recluses, there to pray perpetually for the sd duke,
" his ancestors and heirs; and to pay to the sd recluses in
" the Abbey each week, 17 loaves of conventual bread
" (paynes conventuales) each weighing 15 shillings ster-
" ling, 7 loaves of the second sort of the same weight, 8
" galls of the better convent ale, and 3d. for their food.
" Also to find and pay perpetually on the Feast of All
" Saints in the sd Abbey to the sd recluses, 10 large fish
" called Stock fish, 1 bush. of oatmeal for pottage, 1 bush.
" of rye (de seel), 2 galls. of oil for their lamps, 1 stone
" of tallow (pier de sue) for candles. Also 10 loads of turf
" and 1 load of faggots to be carried to the place of the sd
" recluses by the sd Abbey and their successors. Also to
" maintain all the enclosures and to repair the house of the
" sd recluses. Also to find them a monk as chaplain of the
" same Abbey, of honest conversation, and a clerk to
" minister to him at the Mass, to chant masses continually
" in the chapel of the sd recluse and her successors for the
" sd duke, his ancestors and heirs always. As to the offices
" of the Mass and the hour of chanting them, that they be

"according to the disposition of the recluse and her suc-
"cessors. That on the avoidance of each recluse by death
"or any other cause, a successor to her be on the nomina-
"tion of the sd Duke, and his heirs by blood. That during
"the avoidance of the recluse the monk shall chant the
"mass in the sd chapel as usual, and that the Abbey,
"convent, and their successors, shall find vestment,
"chalice, bread, wine, light, and other ornaments neces-
"sary for the sd Mass, perpetually. And that on the other
"hand the Abbey and Convent shall pay an annual rent
"for lands and tenements to the sd duke and his heirs,
"that is to say, a rose per annum at the Feast of the
"nativity of S. John the Baptist, during the lifetime of
"William de Ynes, and after his death 6 shillings and 8
"pence annually twice a year at the Nativity and the
"Feast of St. Martin, in equal portions. That the Abbey
"and Convent bind themselves to the true and loyal per-
"formances of the sd duties to the sd Duke and his heirs,
"the Duke and his heirs having the power to distrain on
"the said lands and tenements till the duties be performed
"if they should cease to be performed."

The Duke and Abbey set their respective seals to this writ. The witnesses were William de Dacre, Adam de Hoghton, Roger de Pilkynton, and Nichol de Boteler, chevaliers; Richard de Radcliff, seneschal and master forester of Blackburnshire and of Bowland, William de Radcliffe, Count of Lancaster, Robert de Clīderhou, Gilbert de la Legh, Johan de Bayleghes, and many others. Given at Whalleye the 2nd day of January, the year of the duchy of the sd Duke the 16th.

The endowment of the Hermitage, we can see from the above writ, was of a most ample nature, and the provi-

sion for the recluse and her two female servants gives a view of the domestic œconomics of that period: which in some respects would be modified in the present day. Tea, of course, was not then known in England, and its place was supplied by ale, which would be at the rate of about three pints a day for each of the three persons.

The irregular and unsatisfactory conduct of the recluses led to the **dissolution of the Hermitage.** The complaints of the Abbot and Convent were set forth in the following document addressed to Henry VI., who, as Duke of Lancaster, and descendant of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had an interest in the Hermitage.

"To the Kyng oure Sovereign Lord, etc. Be hit remembryd that the plase and habitacion of the seid recluse is within place halowed, and nere to the gate of the seyd monastre, and that the weemen that have been attendying and acquayntyd to the seyd recluse have recorse dailly into the seyd monastre for the livere of brede, ale, kychin, and other thyngs for the sustentacyon of the seyd recluse according to the composition endentyd above rehersyd, the whyche is not accordyng (fitting) to be had withyn such religyous plases. And how that dyvers that have been anchores and recluses in the seyd place aforetime, contrary to theyre own oth and professyon, have broken owte of the seyd plase, wherein they were reclusyed, and departyd therfrom wythout eny reconsilyation. And in especyal how that now Isola of Heton that was last recluysed in the seyd place, at denomynatyon and prefermen of oure Sovereign Lord and Kyng that nowe is, is broken owte to the seyd plase, and hath departyd therfrom contrary to her own oth and professyon, not willyng nor entendyng to be restoryd agayn, and so

livyng at her own liberte by this two yere and more, like as she had never bin professyd. And that divers of the wymen that have been servants ther and attendyng to the recluses afortym have byn misgovernyd, and gotten with chyld withyn the seyd plase halowyd, to the grate displeaasance of hurt and disclander of the abbeye aforeseyd, etc.

"Please hyt your Highness of our espesyal grase to grant to your orators the Abbot, etc."

In consequence of this representation the ascetic Henry dissolved the Hermitage, and endowed the Chantries. The Abbey was relieved from suppying the recluse and her attendants with loaves, etc., but had to provide two priests to say Mass daily in the Parish Church for the repose of the soul of the said Duke Henry, and for the good estate of the King while living, and on the anniversary of his death to celebrate an obit by thirty chaplains for ever.

## PART VIII.

# The Abbey.

The renowned Locus Benedictus de Whalley was one of the most famous foundations of the Cistercian order in England. For two centuries and a half it was the home of religious contemplation and divine service, the abode of learning, a refuge for the distressed in the time of their trouble, and the dispenser of a generous and lavish hospitality. The original foundation was that of the monastery at Stanlawe, Cheshire, where it received its inception from John de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, and Constable of Chester, in the year 1176 and in the reign of Henry II. From Stanlawe the monastery was transferred to Whalley in 1296, in the time of Edward I., under the auspices of Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, and Lord of Ros and Reweynok, grandson of John de Lasci.

**Principal Events in the History of the Abbey.**—The principal events in the history of this famous Abbey may be summarised as follows, and the dates appended will help to fix the periods at which the various parts of the Abbey were erected.

In 1283 the advowson of Whalley Church was given by Henry de Lasci. This was the immediate cause of the monastery being removed from Stanlawe.

In 1284 the Royal Licence was granted by Edward I. to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe to accept the advowson. This Licence was necessary owing to the Statutes of Mortmain.

In 1289 the Bull of Nicholas IV. (Pope 1282-1292) gave permission to remove to Whalley, but was rescinded by his successor, Boniface VIII., in 1294. The Abbey was to be called the Locus Benedictus de Whalley.

In 1296 the Abbot and Convent arrived at Whalley and took up their residence in the Deanery.

In 1297 the Bull of Boniface VIII. confirmed the Abbot and Convent in their monastery of Whalley.

In 1306 the dedication of the Abbey took place.

In 1308 the foundation-stone was laid with great ceremony by Henry de Lasci.

In 1316-1323 great progress was made in the Conventual buildings.

In 1330 the Ecclesia Conventualis was begun. About the same date the Abbot and Convent moved into the Abbey after residing in the Deanery for 34 years.

In 1340 the walls of the Clausum were built, and the walls of the Conventual Church were faced.

In 1349 the Hermitage was founded.

In 1362-1425 the Dormitory and Refectory were built by Abbot Lindlay.

In 1380 the first Mass was celebrated in the Conventual Church, showing it was completed.

In 1418 the Chapter House was completed.

In 1417-1434 the Choir of the Conventual Church was erected.

In 1434-1444 the Abbey buildings according to the original plan were completed under Abbot Eccles. The

Abbey took 127 years in building, the Abbot and the Convent preferring to set up a stately building instead of erecting one in haste and unworthy of Almighty God.

In 1444 the Hermitage was suppressed, having lasted 95 years.

In 1521 the Lady Chapel to the East of the Choir was erected by Abbot Paslew, who also built the Abbot's Lodgings.

In 1536 the Abbey was suppressed, having lasted at Whalley 240 years. The confiscation was carried out by the Earl of Sussex and others, 5th April, 1537.

In 1553 the Abbey buildings, lands, etc., were bought by Richard Assheton and John Braddyll for £2,132 3s. 9d.

In 1661-1665 a large part of the Conventual buildings was pulled down by Sir Ralph Assheton.

**Duration of the Abbey and its Community and Services.**— The Abbey was suppressed (in legal documents of the time of Henry VIII. it is spoken of as attainted, owing to Abbot Paslew's participation in the Pilgrimage of Grace which cost him his life) in 1536, having lasted 360 years, if we date from 1176, the year of its foundation at Stanlawe.

The reasons which contributed to the removal of the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus de Stanlawe to Whalley were as follows:—(1) The gift of the advowson of the Parish Church of Whalley by Henry de Lasci which was based on their extensive possessions at the time in this neighbourhood; (2) the danger to which the monastery at Stanlawe was threatened by the inundations of the sea; (3) the fall of the Church Tower in 1287; and (4) a fire in 1289.

Twenty-four of the thirty-five monks removed to Whalley, but this number was to be augmented by twenty more according to the Bull of Nicholas IV., a stipulation which, by the way, was never carried out.

The community consisted when fully organised of the Abbot, the Prior, Sub-Prior, bursar, procurator domus, granator, cellarius, sacrista, portarius, 40 monks divided into professi and nuper-professi and some novices, 20 Abbot's servants and 70 general servants, making a total of 130 persons.

There were in all 25 Abbots including those at Stanlawe, and 19 if limited to Whalley. The first Abbot at the latter place was Gregory de Northbury, and the last John Paslew.

As to the services, the bell summoned the monks to mattins at 2 a.m., followed by lauds and prime, to tierce at 9, to sext at 12, to nones at 3, to vespers at 5, to compline at 8.

The intervals were filled up by manual labour or by transcribing in the Scriptorium.

**Survey of the Abbey Buildings and Architecture.**— To get a clear idea of the Abbey buildings, it is to be remembered that all monasteries of the Cistercian order, whether in England or on the Continent, were built on a uniform plan, and were according to the original constitution of the order to be severe in style and free from ornamentation. A departure from the latter conditions indicates a later date.

I will now proceed to describe Whalley Abbey. It consisted of three courts: (1) the Cloister Court, (2) the Second Court, and (3) the Outer Court.

**The Cloister Court.**—The Cloister Court was

the very centre, the heart or kernel, around which the other principal buildings were arranged. It was so called from the cloisters with which it was surrounded, which were six yards wide and covered by a lean-to roof, the supporting stones of which may still be seen in some places, especially on the Domus Conversorum.

The centre of the Cloister Court was occupied by the cœmeterium, or cemetery, the last resting-place of the brethren.

**The North Side of the Cloister Court.**—On the north side of the Cloister Court was the **Ecclesia Conventualis, or Conventual Church.** A few words may here be said about this. The Foundation-stone was laid on June 12th, 1308, by Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, the patron of the Abbey. The building was begun by Abbot Robert de Toppecliffe about 1330, and progressed slowly but regularly in his time. The stone employed was brought from Read and from the quarries in Billington on the other side of the Calder. In 1340, under Abbot Rob. de Topcliffe, licence was granted by Edward III. to face the walls. The first Mass in it was celebrated in 1380, which gives us the date of its completion. The Lady Chapel, which was to the East of the Choir, was completed under Abbot John Paslew (1507-1536). It was in building in 1521.

The Conventual Church was a cruciform building, consisting of **Nave,** north and south **Aisles,** separated from the Nave by an Arcade; the **Lantern,** or space under the tower, which was the point of intersection; north and south **Transepts,** each of which contained on the east three chapels, in which the bones of the de Lascis were

deposited, and at the altars of which chapels Mass was daily said for the repose of their souls; the **Choir,** which was on an elevation some feet above the level of the floor of the Church, and was ascended by several steps with an intervening foot pace, and in which was the **High Altar;** on the sides of the Choir were the **Choir Stalls,** which are now placed in the Parish Church. The Choir was surrounded by an **ambulatory,** after the manner of Tewkesbury Abbey, and to the east of this was the **Lady Chapel.** The length of the Church, which would, in fact, rival some of our cathedrals, was 255 feet; one foot longer than Furness, 38 feet longer than Kirkstall, 27 feet longer than Tintern, and 45 feet longer than Netley. The width across the transepts was 142 feet. The pitch of the roof was very high, as may be inferred from the spring of the groining, a fragment of which remains on the north end of the Domus Conversorum. This dignified, magnificent and lofty building was lighted by large stained-glass windows, and also possessed an organ.

The Conventual Church was provided with **bells,** five in number, which are now said to hang in the tower of Downham Church. In connection with them is the romantic legend that shepherds crossing Pendle on calm nights frequently hear the monastic bells. The legend, like most other legends, may be taken for what it is worth, though the thought has been enshrined in not unpleasing verse.

Oft on Pendle's side one hears
  A passing sound of distant bells;
No legend old, nor human wit
  Can tell us whence this music swells.

'Tis thought that they, by Assheton brought
From Whalley's convent towers,
Still call at times the drowsy monks
To prayers at midnight hours.

Very little of this Church now remains. In 1798 excavations were made by Dr. Whitaker and others, which resulted in the discovery (1) of the foundations of the pillars which supported the arcade, and gave the intercolumniation; (2) of some of the encaustic tiles with which the building was paved; (3) of some gravestones with inscriptions in Longobardic characters (temp. Edw. III.), namely that of John Lyndelay, identified with the letters JOH - - - AJ. HUJU., (subsequently in 1813 the gravestone of Abbot Christopher Thornber was turned up); (4) of some skeletons of the Abbots who were buried in the choir, and notably that of Abbot John Lyndelay. No remains of the De Lascis were found. The demolition of the Church was carried on during the time of Sir Ralph Assheton between the years 1661 and 1665. The stained-glass was removed and placed in a chamber near the N.E. Tower Gateway, where it reposed till about 1790, when there was a very plentiful harvest and the chamber was required for storing the surplus corn. The stained-glass was then (proh pudor!) conveyed in barrows and thrown into the Calder. Some portions of it which were subsequently washed up on the banks by a high flood were recovered by Dr. Whitaker, and taken to Holme, and some remnants, I believe, may be seen in the windows of the Langho Church.

**Buildings on the West Side of the Cloister Court.**— The west side of the Cloister Court was entirely taken up by the Domus Conversorum.

**The Domus Conversorum,** or house of the conversi, occupied, as I have said, the entire west side of the Cloister Court. It is a stately building, much of which remains, and has been called the Hospitium or Great Chamber, but for insufficient reasons. Here was the day-room and the dormitory of the conversi, a class of persons subordinate to the monks, and who were employed in the cultivation of the land, the making of clothing, and the daily work of the whole community. The severe tracery of the windows and the elaboration of the doors are well worth minute and attentive examination. To the south of the Domus Conversorum are the remains of the **Carcer Robur** or prison, the stone steps of which still exist. The date of the building is between 1362 and 1425 (temp. Edw. III. to Henry VI.)

**Buildings on the South Side of the Cloister Court.**—These were the Dormitory, Refectory, and Kitchens. All of these were situated on the south of the Cloister Court, the **Domitorium** being built over the **Refectory and Kitchens,** and in the wall of the refectory is the **Lavatorium,** at which the monks made their ablutions, though this erection by some has been gravely stated to be the tomb of the founder. The design of the Lavatorium in its curve is as severe and simple as possible but at the same time a thing of beauty. The aperture through which the water was conveyed in a leaden pipe from a well in Bramley Meade is observable.

An interesting account of the **Benediction of the Dormitory** by Abbot William Whalley has been preserved in the Harleian MS., and is as follows:—Memorandum quod anno Domini 1425 in vigilia Sancti Thome Apostoli,

intravit Conventus de Whalley in novum Dormitorium ad noctem immediate post completorium in ecclesia ab omnibus decantatum. Insuper dominus Willielmus Abbas et totus Conventus processionaliter stantes cantaverunt Hymnum Te Deum Laudamus, etc., et cantando Abbas indutus copa cum pastorali virga adspersit aqua benedicta omnia Lecta dormitorii, et post finem Hymni dicta Collecta Quesumus Domine ab Abbate et data benediccione exierunt (Harl. MS. 1830, f. 24). "In 1425, on the vigil of S. Thomas the Apostle, the Convent of Whalley entered the dormitory immediately after compline had been sung by all in the Church. Then William, the Lord Abbot and the whole Convent standing in processional order chanted the Te Deum Laudamus. The Abbot, then, clothed in his cope and holding his pastoral staff, sprinkled all the beds of the dormitory with holy water, and after the hymn had been sung, and the collect Quœsumus Domine said, the Abbot pronounced the benediction and all retired." A truly striking ceremony, it has been remarked, calculated to strike the senses and imagination. Date 1362-1425.

**Buildings on the East of the Cloister Court.**—These included in order the Sacristy, the Pœnitentiary, the Fratry, the Scriptorium, and the Chapter House, and formed the range of buildings on the eastern side of the Cloister Court. They were Transitional Decorated, the probable date being 1425 (temp. Abbot William de Whalley). The walls are still standing. The **Sacristy** was a room adjoining the south transept of the Church, access to which was by a stone doorway. It was here that the vestments, copes, chasubles, etc., and sacred vessels were kept. In the corner is a niche in which there was a

figure of the Virgin and Child. The floor, which was paved with encaustic tiles, was from 12 to 18 inches below the present level, as has been proved by excavations, and the same remark applies to the floor of the Conventual Church.

Next to the Sacristy was a **passage** which led from the Cloister Court to the Chapter House. The archway of the outer doorway opening on the Cloister Court is very fine, is embellished with devices, and in a good state of preservation.

Next to this passage was the **Penitentiary,** in which the monks who had infringed the rules of the Convent were confined previous to appearing before the Abbot and Chapter in the Chapter House to be admonished or placed under penance. It may here be mentioned that in this passage a deadly attack with a dagger was once made by a Whalley monk on the Abbot of Kirkstall when the latter was visiting Whalley Abbey. Next in order was the **Fratry,** or day-room, in which the monks were allowed to engage in conversation and to enjoy some slight relaxation from the severity of their ordinary discipline. The remains of the fireplaces show a deviation from the original rules of the Cistercian order, which at first did not contemplate fires, nor, indeed, glazed windows.

Above the Sacristy and Penitentiary was the **Scriptorium,** where the writings of the Abbey were made, manuscripts, missals, and service books copied, and the Coucher book compiled. A few remarks may here be made about the **Coucher Book.** The term Coucher is derived from the French *Coucher à ecrit,* to set down in writing; and the Coucher Book is a record of the principal events

which happened in connection with the eventful history of the Abbey, of the deeds, charters, and donations which were made to it, and also of its annual expenditure. It was begun 1347 under Abbot John Lyndelay, D.D.

The book is of extreme interest as showing the extent of the possessions of the Abbey at various periods of its existence. The original, which was written in Latin, is said to be in possession of Earl Howe, and has been published by the Chetham Society. An interesting light is thrown by the entries upon the prices of those early times. Thus, the price of a pig was 2s. 2d., of a horse 33s. 4d., of a fat calf 3s. 4d., of a fat lamb 1s., a farm servant's wages for a year were 16s. 8d. for a man, and 10s. for a woman. A medical man's fee was 3s. 4d., and then he had to come from Lancaster, a journey of 27 miles. A lawyer's fee was 2s., and an organist's salary 36s. 8d. The usual travelling allowance was 1s. a day, but 2s. 11d. was paid to the Abbot for going to the obit of Richard Sherburne at Preston or Mytton. Five pounds was paid for the habit of Abbot Holden in 1478, and £5 for that of Abbot Paslew in 1521. The ordinary habit of a monk was the canonical gown of white cloth and a black scapulary. Pensions varying in amounts were paid to Lords Stanley and Monteagle, and to the gentry for their protection.

The Coucher Book also reveals the ordinary expenditure of the house. In the days of its greatest prosperity, 8 pipes or 1,008 gallons of wine were consumed annually, 150 quarters of wheat were used annually in the brewing of ale, and 200 quarters of wheat were otherwise disposed of. For the Abbot's table 75 oxen, 80 sheep, 40 calves, 20 lambs and porkers were annually slaughtered, and for

the refectory and inferior tables 57 oxen, 40 sheep, 20 calves, and 10 lambs. We also meet with the sum of 10s. as being paid in 1521 to ursarii, or bear leaders, and 36s. 7d. to minstrels.

It is not, however, necessarily to be inferred from the above statements that the monks "lived too well." The Report of Robert, Abbot of Furness, made in 1418, respecting Whalley Abbey is that its administration and government were carried on "digne et laudabiliter tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus," worthily and laudably both in spiritual and temporal matters. The fact is that the Abbey always observed the greatest hospitality, and that 130 persons had daily to be provided for, besides visitors always coming and going, and who included nobles with their suites, pilgrims to the Shrines of our Lady of Walsingham and S. Thomas of Canterbury, pilgrims to the Holy Land, gentry, graduates of the universities, ordinary travellers, mendicants, and the poor of the neighbourhood.

The last entry in this interesting book records the suppression of the Abbey, "The Abba of Whalley was put down anno regis 20 Henrici octavi anno dni 1537."

To pass on after this digression, above the Fratry was a **second domitory,** and connected with this eastwards was the **Infirmary,** in which the sick monks were nursed, and where they breathed their last. The doorways leading to this part are observable, and the windows, traces of the fireplaces, and also the plaster on the walls, which has stood since 1425.

**The Chapter House** has entirely disappeared, but it must have been a large building capable of seating the whole religious community, each of whom would have

a separate seat as in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. It was probably supported by a central pillar, from which would spring a fan roof. The position of the Chapter House was to the East of the last row of buildings described, and would be entered by a stone doorway opening on to the passage and in close contiguity to the Sacristy.

**The Second Court.**—The Second Court lay eastward from the Cloister Court. It was enclosed by the choir of the Conventual Church on the north, by the Conventual buildings just described on the west, by a range of buildings connecting the Infirmary with the Abbot's lodgings on the south, and by the **long gallery,** and a wall on the east. On the south side was the mill stream, the bed of which is traceable, and the archway spanning it. The mill course was to the exterior of the building.

**The Abbot's Lodgings.**—These consisted of a group of buildings erected by Abbot John Paslew between 1507 and 1536. They belong to the **Transitional Style** though built in the Tudor period, but were considerably modified during the tenure of the Assheton family, who used them as a residence. The principal entrance, which is reached by two flights of steps, is Elizabethan. The ancient entrance was by the door behind these steps, and has a head carved over it, flanked by the shield, and one of the devices of the De Lascis.

This group contained the **Hall,** the **Long Gallery,** the **Abbot's Oratory,** and the **Abbot's Kitchens.** The gallery was 150 feet long and was used in the entertainment of the principal guests. Beneath it was the

**Coquina Abbatis,** or Abbot's kitchen, in which there are three fireplaces, two being 14½ feet and the third 8 feet wide. In the kitchen are also the remains of the oven, and several recesses in the walls which probably contained cupboards. In the south-east of this group is the Abbot's Oratory, one of the most picturesque parts of the ruin. It is in this Oratory that Harrison Ainsworth, in his romance of the Lancashire Witches, makes the interview between Abbot Paslew and the monk take place.

**The Third Court.**—This Court lay to the East of the Second Court, and around it were ranged the stables, granary, barns, and other buildings. It was entered by the **North-east Gateway,** a perfect structure, erected about 1486, and **Perpendicular** in style The Gateway possesses an upper storey which is reached by a spiral stone staircase, and on the north side of it is a niche, in which was formerly a figure of the Virgin, to whom this monastery was dedicated. On the arches are frequent tracings of the letter "r," the initial of William Rede, Abbot 1486-1507, and other devices which are probably mason's marks. The massive oak door, studded with nails, within this gateway is probably original.

Within this Third Court was the **Corn Mill,** some distance to the east of the Abbot's lodgings.

**The Clausum.**—All the Abbey buildings, which have been already described, were included within the **Clausum,** or enclosure, which covered an area of 36 acres 3 roods and 14 perches, and which was surrounded by a crenallated wall outside of which was a moat. The entrance to the Clausum was by the **North-west Gateway,** about 50 yards to the west of the Conventual

buildings. It belongs to the **Decorated** style and was erected about the XIV. century, cir. 1350. It possesses two storeys, the upper storey being supported on stone groining springing from wall corbels. There is no staircase to this upper room, and access must have been gained through the apartments north or south of the existing structure. This was in all probability the **Hospitium,** or **Guest Chamber,** which after the dissolution was used as the Grammar School, as it is still frequently spoken of by old Whalley people as the school. The upper storey, 60 feet long by 26 feet broad, contained seven windows beautifully traceried and belonging to the **Late Decorated** style. On its east side was the porter's lodge.

There is a range of monastic buildings to the south of this gateway, which are still called the Fold, and which include the Ale, with an old oak staircase. The word Ale is the old Elizabethan word for Alehouse, and points to the time when this part of the monastic buildings was transferred from its original purpose as a fold to that of an inn. The tradition runs that the gentry, ladies and gentlemen alike, after dining at home repaired to the Alehouse.

**The Arms of the Abbey** are:—Three salmon in pale, pierced by as many croziers, or, on an azure ground, in allusion to the granting a right of fishery in the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder, on all days excepting Sundays, made by Henry de Lasci, "ministris et fratribus domus de Whalley."

The **Seal** of Whalley Abbey consists of the figure of the Virgin and Child, seated under a canopy, on either side of which are the shields of the founder as Constable

of Chester and Earl of Lincoln, with devices, the whole being surrounded by the legend S' comune abb'is et conventus loci b'n'dicti de Whalley. The seal is attached to a charter of the Hermitage dated 1349.

**Value of the Abbey at its Confiscation.**—Whalley Abbey at its confiscation (1537) had revenues to the yearly value of £321 9s. 1d., according to Dugdale, and £551 4s. 6d., according to Speed. Its income was derived from rents of lands, pasturage, etc., and from tithes. In connection with the latter subject there is extant a story of an encounter between Sir Christopher Parsons, rector of Slaidburn, and Christopher Thornbergh, bursar of Whalley Abbey, about the tithes of certain lands called Hall Flats and Countess Meadows, together with Slaidburn Mill, all situated in Slaidburn. The rector resisted the bursar, set a mob at him with hideous yells of "Kyll ye monke, slaye ye monke!" and afterwards made the tenants of these lands swear upon the cross of a groat to pay no tithes but to the rector. The dispute was afterwards heard before the Privy Council, and it is almost needless to say that judgment was recorded in favour of the house. The dispute occurred during the abbacy of Ralph Holden, 1472-1480.

**Cost of the Abbey Buildings.**—The estimated cost of the Abbey buildings including the Conventual Church is put at £6,000, which would probably represent in the present time £120,000.

**List of the Abbots of the Locus Benedictus de Whalley, with dates.**—

1.—Gregory de Northbury. 1296-1309. Edw. I.
2.—Helias de Workesley, D.D. 1309-1316. Edw. II.

3.—John de Bellfield. 1316-1323. Edw. II.
4.—Robert de Topcliffe. 1323-1350. Edw. III.
5.—John Lyndelay, D.D. 1350-1387. Edw. III., Rich. II.
6.—William Selbie. 1387-1392. Rich. II.
7.—Nicholas de Elboraco or York. 1392-1417-8. Rich. II., Hen. IV., Hen. V.
8.—William Whalley. 1418-1434. Hen. V., Hen. VI.
9.—John Eccles. 1434-1443-4. Hen. VI.
10.—Ralph Cliderhow.
11.—Nicholas Billington.
12.—Robert Hamond al Harwood.
13.—William Billington. 1472. Edw. IV.
14.—Ralph Holden. 1472-3-1480. Edw. IV.
15.—Christopher Thornber. 1480-1486. Edw. IV., V., Rich. II.
16.—William Rede. 1486-1507. Rich. III., Hen. VII.
17.—John Paslew. 1507-1536. Hen. VII., Hen. VIII.

Idus Martii obiit Johannes Paslew
in theologia baccalaureus 25 abbas
et ultimus domus de Whalley (Cotton
MSS. Vespasian. D.XVII. f. 16).

With regard to the status of the Abbots of Whalley, it may be stated that they held a high position, for at the enthronization of Archbishop Neville, 6 Edw. IV., among the great Northern Abbots who sat at the second table the Abbot of Whalley ranked with the Abbot of Fountains, while the barons were placed at an inferior table. The order of precedence, taking them in pairs, was (1) the Abbots of S. Maries, York, and the Prior of Duresme, (2) the Abbot of Fountains and the Abbot of Whalley, (3) the Abbot of Salley and the Abbot of Kirkstall, (4) the Abbot of Rivaulx and the Abbot of Bylande, (5) the Abbot of

Whitby and the Abbot of Selby, and (6) the Abbot of Meaux and the Prior of Bridlington.

**The Exempt Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Abbey** was one of the privileges granted to the Abbey by Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, at the time that he conferred upon it the advowson of the living of Whalley in 1283. It extended over the Forests of Pendle, Trawden, Rossendale, Bowland, and Blackburnshire, and previous to the donation was exercised by the deans of Whalley. The exempt jurisdiction consisted in the administration of justice, in these five royal forests, in the trial of such causes as came within the purview of ecclesiastical law, and such offences as would now be brought before the local magistrates and justices of the peace. The causes were tried in the Parish Church of Whalley, and might be referred to S. Michael in Castro, Clitheroe.

The presiding Judge was the Prior or Proctor, who received his commission from the Abbot and Convent. The penalties inflicted consisted of the various forms of penance, which might be commuted by a payment in money, and the proceedings were registered in the Act Book, which has recently been published. The Latin text, in which the entries are made, helps to conceal some disreputable actions from the general public.

I will conclude the above description of the Abbey with some remarks by Edwin Waugh. "The site of the Abbey," he says, "embosomed in the green hills, and close beside the smooth-flowing Calder, is naturally beautiful, and it must have been even more so in ancient days, when the waters of the river were clear and full of fish, and the woods

around were thick, and when the monkish chant of sacred song arose at morn and eve in a quiet scene where they mingled with no ruder sounds than the wild voices of nature. Indeed, the whole of the neighbouring country, especially the country lying north and east of Whalley for thirty or forty miles, may be reckoned among the most picturesque in the north of England."

## PART IX.

# The De Lasci Family.

**Arms: Or, a lion rampant purpure.**

As frequent allusion has been made to the noble family of De Lasci, both in connection with the Parish Church and as patrons of Whalley Abbey, it is thought desirable to give here a brief notice of it.

(1) The founder of the family was **Ilbert de Lasci,** a Norman who came over with the Conqueror and had conferred on him the great fee of Pontefract.

(2) **Robert de Lasci,** son of Ilbert, was lord of Blackburnshire, but was dispossessed of all his lands by Henry I. He was the founder of Clitheroe Castle. During his banishment his lands were held by De la Val, who granted the Chapel of S. Michael in Castro of Clitheroe to Whalley Church. This Robert was also Lord of Pontefract. For seven centuries after the foundation of the Castle of Clitheroe the dependants owed homage and service to the lord of the manor.

(3) **Ilbert de Lasci** was son of Robert, and fought in the battle of the Standard, 1138, in Stephen's reign.

(4) **Henry de Lasci,** the first, was brother of Ilbert. In 1147 he founded a Cistercian Abbey at Barnoldswick, which was afterwards transferred to Kirkstall.

(5) **Robert de Lasci,** the second. He died 1193, and with him ended the male line of the De Lasci. He devised his vast estate, consisting of 60 knight's fees, to his uterine sister, Awbrey, daughter of Robert de Lizours. She was married to Richard Fitz Eustace, who died 1178, and left

(6) **John de Lasci,** who became Constable of Chester and Lord of Halton. He founded 1176 (22 Hen. II.) the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlawe (Locus Benedictus de Stanlawe), the parent of Whalley Abbey. He died 1190 (2 Rich. I.) and left

(7) **Roger de Lasci,** the terror and scourge of the Welsh, and who from his ferocity was surnamed Hell. He succeeded to the fees of Pontefract and Clyderhow in 1195 (6 Rich. I.). He was a Crusader and was present with Richard I. at the seige of Acre (1189-1191). He died 1211 (12 John). His daughter was married to Geoffrey Dean of Whalley.

(8) **John de Lasci,** son of Roger. He lived in the reign of Henry III., and obtained the privilege of the Furca or Gallows of Clitheroe.

(9) **Edmund de Lascy,** son of John, born 1230 (14 Hen. III.).

(10) **Henry de Lasci,** the last and greatest man of his line. He was the son of Edmund, was born 1251 (35 Hen. III.). He was the founder of Whalley Abbey, and gave the jus patronatus of Whalley Church to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe, 1283.

## PART X.

# History of the Rectory and Vicarage.

I proceed to give as concisely as possible the history of the Rectory and Vicarage. They were combined under the Deans.

The original incumbents of Whalley were styled Deans, and not rectors or parsons, and held the Church by a certain hereditary right (jure quodam hereditario), as they did that of Rochdale. On a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, son succeeded father, brother succeeded brother, or the succession passed to the nearest relative whoever he might be. He then presented himself as the next heir to the lord of Blackburnshire, and from him received letters testifying to this fact. These letters he transmitted to the bishop ordinary of the place, together with letters of his own, stating that he would maintain certain priests in the Churches of Whalley and Rochdale and in the chapels dependent on them. The object in view in the presentation of these letters was to obtain episcopal licence to undertake the care of the parishioners and to administer the Sacraments in the same churches and chapels.

If we may credit the Status de Blackburnshire, this method of procedure obtained for 619 years, viz., for 470

years before the Norman conquest and 149 years after it down to the Lateran Council of 1215.

At the period of the Conquest the Lordship of Blackburnshire fell into the hands of one grantee, and the commendatory letters which were required of the lords were construed by them as constituting a kind of presentation, though the Deans regarded them as simply testimonial of their right to the benefice in respect of their birth and family.

The hereditary succession of the Deans was put an end to by the decree of the Lateran Council which imposed celibacy on the clergy.

The last Dean of Whalley, Roger, a celibate, transferred the right of presentation of the whole Church of Whalley together with its chapels to his relative John de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln and Lord of Blackburnshire, and his heirs, retaining only for himself for his life the Vicarage of Whalley.

John de Lasci then presented the Rectory to Peter de Cestria, who was the first and only rector.

The right of presentation next passed by deed of gift of Henry de Lasci to the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe.

**History of the Transfer of the Patronage to the Abbey.**—The history of the various steps by which this gift was made and confirmed is recorded at length in the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey, and is of such interest that I shall give it at some length.

**Charter of Henry de Lasci.**—In 1283, Jan. (12 Edw. I.) Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester and Lord de Ros and Reweynok,

sealed a charter at Pontefract, attested by Sir John Bek, Sir Roger de Trumpynton, Sir Will de Vavasour, Sir James de Neville, Sir Adam de Blakeburn, Alexander de Kyuerdal, Henry de Clayton, William de Hakkyng, and others, in the following form:—

"Be it known that we have given, conceded and confirmed by this present charter, to God and S. Mary, and to the Abbot and Monks of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe, the advowson of the Church of Whalley, that part which before they had not by the gift of any of my ancestors, and to which Petrus de Cestria was admitted on the presentation of John de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, my grandfather, so that the said monks may have the *jus patronatus* of the whole of the said Church of Whalley and of its chapels, with all things, integrities, rights, and liberties appertaining to the same, so far as appertains to lay donation: To hold of us and our heirs to them and their successors for ever the said advowson, or right of presentation of the whole Church of Whalley with all things pertaining to the same in pure and perpetual gift. Doing and rendering to us and our heirs nothing except the wholesome suffrages of prayers. And we the said Henry and our heirs to the said Abbot and our monks and their successors will guarantee and defend the said advowson or right of presentation of the whole said Church against all persons for ever." The charter then goes on to state that the reasons of the gift were that "grave dangers threatened the Abbot and monks of Stanlawe from the vicinity of the sea, which had devastated their land and monastery, and rendered it unable for them to stay there for any lengthened time," and that Henry de Lasci wishing to provide for their security and

their sustentation, granted them the land of the said Church of Whalley, where they might construct and build their monastery anew. The bones of his ancestors and of others were to be transferred to Whalley and buried in the place which the monks should choose, and which was to be called the Locus Benedictus of Whalley, after the precedent of his ancestor John de Lasci, their first founder, respecting Stanlawe. All the lands, possessions, tenements, rights, liberties, pastures and meadows, and all things whatsoever comprised in the fee at Whalley were given to them and their successors for ever.

**License of Edward I.**—On December 24th, 1284 (12 Edw. I.), Edward I. granted his license to the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe to accept the advowson of the Church of Whalley from Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln.

If this licence had not been obtained the donation would have been inoperative being barred by the Statutes of Mortmain. The 43rd clause of Magna Charta, 1215, restrained gifts in Mortmain to religious corporations, and was supplemented by a Mortmain Statute, 7 Edw. I., c. 32, in 1272, *i.e.*, 11 years before Henry de Lasci's gift. "The term mortmain, in mortua manu," remarks Taswell-Langmead in his English Constitutional History, p. 141, 2nd edit., "applies especially to alienations of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, but it is used especially with reference to religious houses, whose enormous acquisitions of landed property, and subtle evasions of the law, gave rise to a series of restraining enactments."

The Licence of Edward I. states that although the Common Council of the realm had provided that monks

(viri religiosi) and others should not enter upon the fee of anyone, so that it should come into the dead hand (ad mortuam manum), without the licence of the king and of the chief lord, yet that wishing to do a favour to Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, the King had granted him licence to assign the advowson of the Church of Whalley and its chapels to the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever, and had also granted licence to them to receive the advowson from him. It also stated that the licence was granted to prevent the Abbot and Convent from sustaining any loss or inconvenience at any future time from him or his successors. A proviso was inserted by which the services due or customary to the chief lords of the fee were reserved.

**Petition to Pope Nicholas IV.**—Following upon this a petition was addressed to Pope Nicholas IV. by the Abbot and monks of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe to allow them to accept the appropriation of the Church of Whalley.

The circumstances were recited which rendered a translation of the monastery necessary, and it was stated that the Earl of Lincoln had transferred to them the right of presentation to the Church of Whalley in the hope that they would acquire the appropriation from the Pope, and that the King had granted his licence. It was stated also that the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield had appropriated a fourth part of the Church of Whalley to them, and that they had the greater part of their property in those parts. Other pleas were urged: the increase of divine worship, hospitality and giving of alms to the poor

which would follow, and the form of donation of the right of patronage of the Church of Whalley was appended.

**Letters testimonial of the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield, and Dublin, 1285.**—On the 16th September, 1285, the Abbot and Convent obtained from Roger de Meuland, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and also from John, Lord Bishop elect of Dublin, respectively, letters testifying to the accuracy of the transcripts of the donation of the advowson of the Church of Whalley made by Henry de Lasci. Both letters were dated "on the octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the year of Grace 1285," the first being signed and sealed at Teruen, and the second at Wynlaton.

These letters were obtained because of the danger to the brethren of the monastery in carrying about the original. They ran as follows:—"Know ye that the charter of Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, made to his beloved sons the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe has been inspected in these words, 'To all sons of holy mother Church, etc.,'" and the donation was quoted at length.

**Bull of Pope Nicholas IV., 1289.**—On the 23rd of July, 1289, Pope Nicholas IV. issued a Bull, dated from Reate, in the second year of his pontificate, x. Kal. Aug. MCCLIIIIX., addressed to the Abbot and Convent of the monastery of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe, the Cistercian order in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, concerning the Church of Whalley. He granted to them and their successors for ever the Church of Whalley with all its chapels and rights appertaining thereto.

The Bull stated that "The Rector agreeing, or not agreeing, they might take possession of the Church and convert to their use its profits and rents, reserving out of

them a perpetual vicarage, and that when they made a presentation a sufficient portion was to be reserved for the support of the vicarage; that they were to pay the episcopal dues, and to support the other burdens of the Church,

**Letter of Approbation of Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1294.**—On the 16th March, 1294, Roger de Meuland, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, gave the Abbot and Convent a writing, dated from La Lee, in the 38th year of his consecration, stating that he had examined the Bull of Pope Nicholas IV. concerning the Church of Whalley, and that this Bull expressed the Pontiff's approbation of the appropriation of the Church and its chapels and rights. He attached his seal to the writing, and expressed his own approbation of the appropriation, provided the rights and dignities of the See of Coventry and Lichfield were safeguarded.

**Letter of Archdeacon of Chester, 1294.**—On the 16th of March, 1294, Robertus de Radeswell, Archdeacon of Chester, gave a writing, dated from La Lee, in which he stated that he had inspected the letter of Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and that he approved of the appropriation, and the approval of the said Bishop, and consented to it with his archidiaconal authority.

**Confirmation or Quit Claim of Henry de Lasci, 1295.**—In 1295, the 27th February (23 Edw. I.) there followed the confirmation and quit-claim of Lord Henry de Lasci, E. of Lincoln, after the Bull of Pope Nicholas IV. had been obtained. It stated that Nicholas IV. had granted the Church of Whalley to the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus de Stanlawe, and that the noble earl granted and confirmed the appropriation for

himself and his heirs; that as the Abbot and Convent had presented no one to the said Church of Whalley before the appropriation, as required by the Roman Curia, nevertheless he wished them to hold the said Church as appropriated to them in perpetuity, free from any right, or claim, or action, and pledged himself that he and his heirs would advance no claim to the advowson of the Church of Whalley for ever. The witnesses were Sir Robert de Tateshill, Sir Robert, son of Roger, Sir William de Vavasour, Sir Robert de Hereford, Sir James de Neville, Marshall, soldiers, and many others. The confirmation and quit-claim were given at "Rothelam, III. Kal Mart, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici XXIII°." This document was the complete surrender of the right of presentation by Henry de Lasci to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe.

**Edward I. Confirmation of the Gift, 1295.**—In 1295, August 12, King Edward I., at the request of Henry de Lasci, confirmed the gift of the advowson and appropriation of the Church of Whalley, and the license for transferring the Abbey of Stanlawe to Whalley.

The King's confirmation was addressed to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justiciaries, viscounts, prepositors, ministers, and was witnessed by A. Durham (Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham), W. Ely (William de Luda, bishop of Ely), J. Carlisle, Edmund our brother (Edmund of Lancaster), William de Valencia, our uncle, Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; Reginald de Grey, Nicholas de Seagrave, Walter de Bellocampo, Peter de Campano,

and others. It was given at Westminster, 12th of August, in the 23rd year of the reign of Edward I.

**Finalis Concordia, 1298.**—The Finalis Concordia, or Final Agreement was made between Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, on the one part, and John Turpyn, and Gregory, Abbot of the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Stanlawe, on the other, on the octave of S. Martin in the 26th year of Edward I., 19th November, 1298, at York, before the justices John de Metyngham, Peter de Malor and William Howard, in which the Earl acknowledged that the advowson with its appurtenances was the right of the Abbot and of his Church of the Blessed Mary, and remitted and quit-claimed it for ever. This Concordia was made by the precept of the king.

For some unexplained reason the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe did not enter upon possession ef the Church of Whalley after having obtained the Bull of Nicholas IV. in 1289.

**Revocation of Bull of Nicholas IV., 1294.**—Nicholas IV. died in 1294, and was succeeded by Boniface VIII., whose first act was to revoke all the grants of his predecessor.

**Confirmation of Boniface VIII., 1297.**—The monks took peaceable possession of the Church of Whalley on the death of the Rector, Peter de Cestria, in 1294, and removed to Whalley in 1296, but it became necessary owing to the action of Boniface VIII. to apply to that pontiff for confirmation of the gift, and on the 20th of June, 1297 (xii. Kal Julii pontificatus nostre anno tertio) he issued his Bull confirming and protecting the monastery, and in all other places and possessions.

**Rectory and Vicarage till 1536.**—The Rectory and Vicarage thus passed to the Monastery of Whalley, and so continued till the suppression of the Abbey in 1536, consequent upon the attainder of John Paslew, the last Abbot.

The right of presentation to the **Vicarage** then passed into the hands of the Crown. In 1547, 1 Edw. VI., a deed of exchange was made between the king and Archbishop Cranmer, by which the appropriate rectory of Whalley and the advowson of the Vicarage were granted to the See of Canterbury, which thenceforward became the patron. The patronage continued in the Archbishops of Canterbury till 1846, when it was alienated to the feoffees of William Hulme of Kearsley.

The history of the **Rectory** is as follows. On the dissolution of the Monastery the Rectory passed into the possession of the Crown. In the year 1539, July 8th (30 Hen. VIII.), the Crown granted a lease of it to Sir William Pickering, knt., for 21 years, to expire therefore in 1560. In 1541, September 12th (32 Hen. VIII.), Sir William Pickering granted a sub-lease to Richard Assheton the expiry of which would be in 1560. But in 1544 (35 Hen. VIII.), it appears the Crown granted a lease of the Rectory to Sir John Dauntzey, knt., which was to expire in 1600. Sir John gave this lease to his natural son, who assigned it to Richard Assheton, of Downham. In 1564 (26 Eliz.), the remainder of the term was surrendered to John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Whitgift granted a lease to Ralph Assheton the elder and Ralph Assheton the younger, for the lives of the last Ralph and Ratcliff Assheton, sons of Ralph Assheton the elder and

of Richard Assheton of Downham, brother of Ralph Assheton the elder.

From the time of Edward VI. the lease was renewed to the Asshetons. After the marriage of the co-heiresses of the last Sir Ralph Assheton, the Rectory was held by the families of Curzon and Lister. Finally, in 1799, it was alienated in perpetuity to the lessees.

## PART XI.

# The Incumbents.

The earliest incumbents of Whalley were styled Deans, and were in the ancient Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The Deans go back to A.D. 596, that is 470 years before the Norman Conquest. Ten of them can be identified, but their predecessors' names are lost in antiquity. It appears that they were semi-secular, and sometimes appointed Chaplains. Thus we meet with the record in an attestation to a Charter, "Rog. Rect. or Dec. Ughtred Cler et Gilb. Cap. de Whalley." They were succeeded by the first and only Rector, Petrus de Cestria. After the advowson passed into the hands of the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe, by the gift of Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, and Constable of Chester, the incumbents became Vicars, and have continued such down to the present time. The ordination of the Vicarage did not take place until five years after the death of Peter de Cestria in 1294. Most probably during that interval the cure of the Parish was supplied by Chaplains provided by the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe, *i.e.*, from 1294-1296, and then from 1296, when the Abbey removed to Whalley, to 1298 by monks of their own body. In 1298 Johannes was appointed Vicar of Whalley. The right of presentation was exercised by the Abbot and Convent of Stanlawe 1294, and

the patronage continued in the Abbot and Convent of Whalley till 1536, when the Abbey was suppressed.

**Deans.**— 1.—Spartlingus. Patron. Dean of Whalley.
2.—Lilwulphus Cutwulphus. ,,
3.—Cudwolphus. ,,
4.—Henry his heir. ,,
5.—Robert his Son. ,,
6.—Henry his Son and heir. ,,
7.—William. ,,
8.—Geoffrey the Elder. ,,
9.—Geoffrey his Son and heir. ,,

**Rector.**— 1235-1294.—Petrus de Cestria. Henry de Lasci.

**Vicars.**— 1298.—Johannes Vic. de Whalley. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1309.—Ric. or Radulf de Chadsden. Bp. Langton jure devoluto.

1311.—Ric. de Swinflet. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1330.—Johannes Topcliffe. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1336.—Will. le Wolf de Kirklauton. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1342.—Johannes Topcliffe. 2°. admissus. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1348.—Johannes de Walton. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1349.—Robertus de Newton. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1349.—Fr. Will. Selby, afterwards Abbot. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1379.—Fr. Robert Normanville, Prior. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1381.—Fr. Johannes de Tollerton. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1411.—Fr. Johannes de Salley, Prior. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1426.—Fr. Rad. de Cliderhow, afterwards Abbot. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1453.—Fr. Will. Dinkley, S.T.B. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1488.—Fr. Johannes Seller. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1534.—Fr. Robert Paryshe. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1536.—Edward Manchester, B.A. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1537.—Edwardus Pedley, S.T.B. Abbot and Convent of Whalley.

1558.—Georgius Dobson, dec. rur. de Blackburn. Queen Elizabeth.

1581.—Robertus Osbaldeston, M.A. Archbp. of Canterbury.

1605.—Petrus Ormerod. Richard Chadderton.

1631-2.—William Bourn. Archbp. of Cant.

1651.—William Walker. Usurpation.

1656.—William Moore. Usurpation.

1663.—Stephen Gey. Archbp. of Cant.

1693.—William White. Archbp. of Cant.

1703.—James Matthews. Archbp. of Cant.

1738.—William Johnson, A.M. Archbp. of Cant.

1776.—Thomas Baldwin, LL.B. Archbp. of Cant.

1809.—Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. Archbp. of Cant.

1822.—Richard Noble. Archbp. of Cant.

1840.—Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A. Archbp. of Cant.

1881. Charles Collwyn Prichard, M.A. Hulme's Trustees.

1895.—Thomas Henry Gregory, M.A. Hulme's Trustees.

1904.—Richard Newman, M.A. Hulme's Trustees.

**Notes on the Deans and other Incumbents.**—The Deans sometimes styled themselves Dec. de Hwalle, or sometimes Quallay. They were mighty hunters not only in their own desmesnes but in other manors adjoining them and in the forests. The Coucher Book of the Abbey, Tit. V. p. 334, has the following:—

"Iste sunt mete infra quas rectores ecclesie de Whalleye "ratione ecclesie sue predecte pro libito solebant omni "tempore anni venari, videlicit, incipiendo apud le Holps-"clough juxta Twisilton usque Downom, et sic per totum "de Magna Merlay et parva usque Hasschaldene supra "Penhulton et sic per altam viam que jacet infra boscum "de Penhulton et forestam de Penhull, et sic ultra le Rugg "in Krusteclough usque aquam de Caldre."

The list of the ten Deans is obtained from the Status de Blackburnshire. There is an indefinite number of others whose memories are lost in antiquity.

Liwulphus is said to have acquired the name of Cutwulphus from having cut off the tail of a wolf whilst hunting in the forest of Rossendale at a place called Ledmesgreve or Lenesgreve or

Senesgrene. This event carries us back to Canute (1016-1039). The following Deans were parties or witnesses to deeds of which the originals or authentic copies are still preserved:—"Dns. Galf. Dec. de Hwalley, John frat. Galfr. Dec., Henr. et Gaufr. fil Gauf. Dec., Dns. R. Decanus de Whalley, Ric. frat. ejus Galfr. fil. Robti, Decani de Whalleia (Townley MS.).

**Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley.**—Dugdale states that Robert de Lasci founded the Castle of Clitheroe and the Chapel of S. Michael with the consent of Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley. This would be before 1135.

**Petrus de Cestria.**—The first and last Rector properly so called of Whalley. He is supposed by Sir Peter Leycester to have been a natural son of De Lasci. He lived to an old age. He was instituted MCCXXXV. (1235), and died on the festival of S. Fabian and Sebastian MCCXCIIII. (1294), was made Provost of Beverley, 1282, was prebendary of Bugthorpe in the Church of York, 5th March, 1287-8, was Rector of Slaidburn, vigorously opposed the erection of Altham into a Parish Church, and obtained a Charter of free warren in his Manor of Whalley.

The following notice refers to his presentation to Whalley and his death:—"Presentatio haec dicti Petri fuit Ao XI. dicti Alexandri episcopi, qui fuit ab incarnatione Domini anno MCCXXXV. Et quidem Petrus eandem ecclesiam per annos LIX. et moriebatur Ao. Do. MCCXCIIII. in festo sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani Jan. 20. (Harl. MS. 1830. f. 16 marg. note). His death was the commencement of a new era in the history of the Church of Whalley.

**Richard de Chadsden, 1309-1311.**—Was instituted Vicar of Whalley at London non Mai (7th May), 1309.

**Richard de Swinflet, 1311-1330.**—Was instituted non Jun (5th June), 1311. Licence was granted to him to go to Rome on the business of the Vicarage of Whalley.

**William le Wolf de Kirklauton, 1336-1342.**—He undertook not to seek any increase of the new foundation of Whalley Vicarage, 1336. The following translation is the undertaking:—"To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church who shall inspect these presents, Willm called le Wolf de Kirklauton perpetual Vicar of the Church of Whalley in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield eternal greeting in the Lord. Taking into consideration the immense and innumerable benefits received by me from the monks my masters, the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of the Locus Benedictus of Whalley, wishing to show them some mark of my gratitude, and as much as in me lies to guard against any contest between me and the said monks concerning the augmentation of the said Vicarage of Whalley, having looked upon the Holy Gospels, and not compelled by the word of the priesthood, but led by my spontaneous wish, I promise and attest that I will not disquiet, nor procure by others to disquiet them by demanding anything from them contrary to the form of the ordination of the Father in Christ, Roger de Northburgh, by divine favour Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, concerning the said Vicarage, made in the year 1330. In further token of this matter I have affixed my seal to these presents. Given at Whalley die. Lune px. (10) after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, Anno Domini MCCCXXXVI, 20th October, 1336, A.D."

**Fr. Robert Paryshe, 1534-1536.**—Was Vicar of Whalley and receiver of the Rector of Eccles. An annual pension of £12 as Vicar of Whalley was awarded him, as stated by the Commission for taking the Valor 25th Jan. (26 Hen. VIII.), 31st May, 1535. His burial is thus registered in the Parish Register:—"1572. Robertus Paris, alias Birche capellanus vet. de Winsum. He made a valuation of the Rectory of Whalley, ane old valuation of the Rectorye of Whalleye under Mr. Robert Pary's handwriting, whome was a monke of the Abbeye of Whalleye."

**Edwardus Pedley, S.T.B., 1537-1558.**— He was a Bachelor in Divinity and was collated to the Vicarage of Whalley by Arch. Cranmer, 7th Edw. VI. (1553). He was buried December 5th, 1558, and in the Parish Register he is described as "egregius concionator," an excellent preacher. In the first half-year's account made by Braddyll at Mich. 1537 it appears that he was then Vicar. Payment of his pension as Vicar occurs in the Ministers' Accounts, 28 and 29 Hen. VIII. (1537-1538). He must therefore have been Vicar before the dissolution, and appointed by the Abbey and Convent. Probably he was a monk.

**Georgius Dobson, 1558-1581.**— Dr. Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, writing to Archbishop Parker, probably in 1564, speaks of him as an "ill Vicar," "Whalley hath as ill a Vicar as the worst." On 27th May, 1575, the parishioners of Whalley presented Sir George Dobson to the Bishop of Chester. He was charged with teaching "in ye Church ye seven sacraments, and he persuadeth his parishioners that they shall come and receive but in one

kynd, and in any case to take it not as common bread and wyne as they may take it at home or elsewhere. That he gives at Easter to certain of his parishioners consecrated oasts (hosts), saying that in them is salvation." Dobson's answer was that "for thirty or forty years past he had behaved himself as a man of his callyng ought to do."

**Robertus Osbaldeston, 1581-1605.**— Instituted October 9th, 1581. He was allied to the ancient house of that name.

**Petrus Ormerode, 1605-1631.**—All the entries in the Register from 1605 to 1631 are in his handwriting. He officiated at a baptism and funeral five days before his own interment.

**William Walker, 1651-1656.**—He was never properly Vicar, but was intruded into the living during the Commonwealth.

**William Moore, 1656-1663.**—He was an able divine and the author of a religious treatise: "The grand enquiry who is the righteous man, or the character of the true Believer, in his Approaches towards Heaven," by William Moore, at Whalley in Lancashire, London, 1657. It was dedicated to Sir Rafe Assheton. He resigned the Vicarage in 1663, removed to Rothwell in Yorkshire, where he died 1664. On his epitaph he is described as Minister of that Parish.

**Stephen Gey, 1663-1693.**—His epitaph records that he was Vicar for thirty years, that he discharged the office of an evangelical pastor in an eminent manner, and that his placid end was in harmony with his life. It was during his Vicariate that Sir Edmund Assheton, Bart., made a gift to the Church of a large Communion Cup with

cover, a large Communion Flagon, and a Communion Paten or Server.

**Richard White, M.A., 1693-1703.**—Was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. On entering on his benefice he was met with great ceremony by the principal inhabitants. The pent-house window was made in his time.

**James Matthew, 1703-1738.**—The Vicarage sustained great damage during his incumbency. He sold the presentations to the curacies, and put to sale the lowest offices as those of Parish Clerk and Sexton. His wife, it is said, admitted that she got £3 for the sexton's place and might have had £5. The patronage of six, if not seven, of the curacies was alienated from the Vicarage under 1 Geo. I., 1714, by his means.

**William Johnson, M.A., 1738-1776.**—Matthews was succeeded by a Vicar, William Johnson, who was his antithesis, and one by whom the benefice was greatly improved. He was born at Wakefield, the son of Alex. Johnson of Rushton Grange, near Wakefield, and was descended from Will. Johnson, of Walsh Whittle co. Lanc., gent., Pensioner of James I. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Tatlock, of Prescot, Esq., attorney-at-law. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. His wealth gave him an independent position, and he was remarkable for a caustic wit, a combative temperament, high integrity of purpose, and indomitable obstinacy. He engaged in many disputes with his parishioners, who were always worsted. His most memorable contest was with Archbishop Seeker, and his own Diocesan, Bishop Keene of Chester, for the patronage

of Newchurch-in-Rossendale. Archbishop Seeker had laid claim to the presentation of all the unalienated curacies in the Parish as appropriator. This led to a search being instituted in the Registry at Chester, which revealed no precedents favouring the Archbishop's claim, but led to the discovery of an unattested copy of a decree by the Commissioners of Pious Uses in the Reign of Edward VI. which seemed to place the presentation to Newchurch-in-Rossendale in the Bishop of Chester. Johnson contested this latter point, and after three years won the day on all points. He rebuilt the Vicarage, which had fallen into a ruinous condition under his predecessor, spending three years' income of his living on the structure. He left a multitude of papers, collections, notes, and original letters, which were carefully arranged by Dr. Whitaker, who had them bound, with the following inscription:—"Hunc librum ex schedis disjectis concinnatum et compactum successoribus commendavit T. D. Whitaker, unaque memoriam haud jure interituram Wilhelmi Johnson quondam vicarii de Whalley, A.D. 1809." Johnson, in dedicating his papers to his successors, characteristically remarks:—"I think myself in duty bound to give you this information, and that you may enjoy the living with more comfort and satisfaction, and with less trouble and vexation than has fallen to my lot, is the sincere wish of, Sir, your very humble servant, W. Johnson, Whalley, May 1st, 1776."

His combative temperament found its exercise in a dispute with the parishioners, headed by Hayhurst of Parkhead, respecting the appointment of a Sexton. In a letter to Mr. Thomas Starkie, he says "My Curate (Elleray) sends me word that a Vestry is published to be

held on 2nd Feb. next, for the appointment of a Sexton by the Parishioners, which I take to be a declaration of war, and therefore must prepare for action. I shall entertain great hopes of victory if I can engage you as my chief engineer; much, I am convinced, depending on playing the artillery well." The dispute ended in Johnson appointing Stephen Cottam as the Sexton. To a large extent Johnson was not resident, as he lived at Prescot.

**Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., 1809-1822.**— This Vicar was a most distinguished man of letters. Born June 8th, 1757, at Rainham Rectory, Norfolk, he was educated by the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale, and afterwards by the Rev. W. Sheepshanks at Grassington in Skipton. His boyhood was passed at Holme, which had been in the family since the time of Henry VI. In 1774 he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1781 took the LL.B. degree. In 1785 he was ordained deacon by John Law, Bishop of Clonfort for the Bishop of Carlisle; in 1797 he was licenced to the perpetual curacy of Holme. In 1801 he took his LL.D. degree; in 1809 he was presented to the Vicarage of Whalley by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Manners Sutton), and in 1813 he was presented to the Vicarage of Heysham, which he resigned in 1819. In 1818 he was presented to the Vicarage of Blackburn, which he held with Whalley to his death in 1822. He was originally intended for the law. He married, in 1783, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, a merchant in Leeds. It is said that his attention was first forcibly drawn to history by his study of the Status de Blackburnshire in Dugdale's Monasticon. In it he found the nucleus

of his celebrated History of Whalley, which he published in three parts, (1) in 1800, (2) in 1801, (3) in 1801. His History of Craven was published in 1805. The Second Edition of the History of Whalley appeared in 1806, and a third edition followed in 1818. Of this History, it may be said that it is a mine of learning and research. In 1819 he published the first part of his General History of the County of York. He contributed articles to the Quarterly Review 1809-1819. He was a Justice of the Peace, and was presented with a testimonial as such in 1821. He died at Blackburn in the 65th year of his age, and was buried at Holme. The Monument to his memory in Whalley Church was erected by subscription in 1842. He was a voluminous and elegant writer.

**Richard Noble, 1822-1840.**—Noble was appointed Head Master of the Whalley Royal Grammar School in 1813, and held that appointment till 1826. In 1822 he succeeded Dr. Whitaker as Vicar, and for some period was both Head Master and Vicar. The following curious declaration is found among the papers he left, a declaration that was also required from the Curates of Marsden and Whitewell, as well as Goodshaw, showing the relation in which these curacies stood to the Mother Church of Whalley until quite recently:—"I, George Haworth, Clerk, now presented to the perpetual curacy of Goodshaw, do acknowledge that I owe canonical obedience to the Mother Church of Whalley, and the Vicar thereof for the time being, and that I will in person or by my Curate attend and assist at the Holy Communion there in my turn with the other Curates of the said Parish when called upon by the Vicar at the great Festivals.—GEORGE HAWORTH."

**Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A., 1840-1881,** was a clergyman of the highest personal character, and is remembered as "t' owd Vicar."

**The Assheton Sermon.**—The Assheton Sermon was established by Sir Ralph Assheton, Bart., of Whalley Abbey, towards the close of the XVII. century. It is preached at Whalley Church annually on February 5th, from either 2 Samuel xxxiii., 5, or Habac. iii., 17, 18. It is thus referred to in Sir Ralph Assheton's Will:—"I give £4 a year towards gratifying two able orthodox ministers other than the present incumbents at Whalley and Downham, only for the better occasioning a fuller congregation, people being willing for the most part to hear strangers rather than their own (though perhaps better), each of them to preach a Sermon upon two several days, *viz.*, upon the 5th of February, upon one of these texts, 2 Sam. xxxiii., 5, or Habac. iii., 17, 18; and at Downham upon the day of the month it shall please God to call me from this transitory life, upon one of these texts, Job xix., 25, 26, 27, or Coll. iii., 3, 4."

Sir Ralph Assheton died on 30th January, 1680; his Will was proved at York, 4th May, 1680, and it seems probable that the first Assheton Sermon was preached 5th February, 1681. He was the son of Sir Ralph Assheton, Baronet, of Great Lever and Whalley, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe, and was baptized at Whalley, 22nd June, 1617. He married Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet, and was buried at Downham. His only son Rafe died young in London. He lived at the Abbey which had been the residence of the family from the time when Richard Assheton took possession of his

purchase. He was Member of Parliament for Clitheroe both under the Long Parliament and after the Restoration. His income from the Rectory and estates was £1,000 a year, but upon that he kept twenty servants. When he travelled he had thirteen horses and five servants. Every Sunday he gave 5s. to the poor in the Churchyard of Whalley, additional sums in Lent, and other bounties. He clothed annually eight poor children in Whalley and four at Downham.

## PART XII.

# Whalley Charities.

The following is a list, arranged in chronological order, of the various benefactions which have been made to the Parish of Whalley:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1629.—Chewe Dole ..... | 63 | 6 | 6 |
| 1631.—Rev. Peter Ormerode ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1638.—John Chewe ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1671.—Richard Waddington ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1672.—Ellen Waddington ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 1676.—Christopher Norham ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1679.—Sir Ralph Assheton ..... | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| 1680.—Sir Edmund Assheton ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1681. Robert Edwards Charity.. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1683.—Alice Kenyon ..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1684.—Lady Eleanor Assheton... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1686-1694.--Sir Edmund Assheton | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 1723.—William Hayhurst ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1731.—John Hayhurst ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1732.—Anne Braddyll ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1741.—James Holker ..... | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1776.—Thomas Braddyll ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1778.—James Whalley ..... | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 1780.—Curzon Braddyll and others ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1813.—John Read Charity ..... | 520 | 0 | 0 |
| 1835-8.—Adam Cottam ..... | 1799 | 0 | 0 |
| 1860.—Alice Riley ..... | 120 | 9 | 3½ |
| 1896.—George Haworth ..... | 400 | 0 | 0 |

I shall now proceed to describe the Charities in detail, and it may be remarked that many of them have been appropriated to the Whalley Royal Grammar School Foundation.

**The Poor Stock Fund, otherwise called the Chewe Dole, and other Charities.**—The nucleus of the Poor Stock Fund was the Chewe Dole left in 1629. It appears to have been the custom, derived probably from mediæval times, for wealthy families, on the death of any member to assign a sum of money for the poor. This was the case with John Chewe. The inconveniences arising from the disbursement of these doles led the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of Whalley to consolidate the Chewe Dole into a Stock which was called the Poor Stock Fund

The circumstances are thus detailed in the Poor Stock Book. A meeting was held in the Parish Church of Whalley, 4th January, 1629, which was attended by Sir Ralph Assheton, baronet, Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Richard Townley of Townley, Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, Roger Nowell of Read, Thomas Sherburne of Little Mytton, John Starkie of Huntroyde, Thomas Walmsley of Coldcoates, George Shuttleworth of Asterley, Richard Crombock of Clerke Hill, Francis Paslew of Wiswell, Roger Kenion of Whalley, John Crombock of Wiswell, John Holker of Read, gentlemen, the churchwardens, overseers, and representatives of the eight towns

chargeable with the repair of the Parish Church. The object of the meeting was the future ordering of £63 6s. 6d. given by John Chewe, lately of Whalley, to be distributed by his executors, and other sums which might afterwards be left.

It was remarked that the distribution of these doles at funerals attracted an infinite number of poor persons from remote places, wanderers, incorrigible rogues, and vagabonds, who unworthily shared in the devotions of the dead, never intended for them, and pestered and troubled the district afterwards, committed robberies and other outrages, and that great numbers of persons, not widows, though pretending to be such, applied for the doles to the detriment of the true indigent persons for whom they were intended.

It was therefore agreed to keep the Chewe Dole, and other sums which might be subsequently given, in Stock, for the benefit of the poor of the eight towns, *viz.*, Whalley, Wiswall, Read, Simonstone, Padiham, Hapton, Pendleton, and Mytton Henthorne and Coldcoates.

The Chewe Dole was then delivered to the Churchwardens, George Shuttleworth and Robert Starkie, who were to produce the securities and interest on the next Tuesday in Easter Week.

The Stock was to be delivered over to succeeding churchwardens and overseers, who were to let the Stock out at interest. The proceeds of interest were to be distributed amongst the neediest poor and impotent persons of the eight towns, not according to an eighth part, but according to the number and need of the poor.

The distribution was not to diminish the Stock; if any of the interest remained undistributed, it was to be added to the Stock.

Provision was made for the appointment of meetings for the settlement of the Stock at other times than the yearly meeting for the election of churchwardens, if necessary. Notice was to be given in the Parish Church publicly on the Sabbath Day, in the afternoon, in the time of Divine Service, or immediately after it, by the Curate of the day.

The extraordinary meeting could also be arranged by the churchwardens, or by the inhabitants, four of them to be gentlemen, or their heirs, of full age.

The meeting was to be held in the Parish Church, and was to order, limit, guide, or appoint the Stock. The greater part of the inhabitants were to have the absolute guidance of the Stock. The qualifications were to be *bona fide* inhabitants of the eight towns, to be possessed of four acres of land, and to be worth £20, the gentlemen excepted.

The Stock was to be administered for the benefit of the poor, and without any sinister aim at personal advantage. Whoever should impugn, defraud, or violate the purpose of the above orders, was to God and man to be regarded as an ill member of the Parish, a robber of the poor, and a disturber of the common good deed and intent.

The memorandum was signed by Ralph Ashton, Richard Townley, Thomas Sherburne, Robert Sherburne, Richard Sherburne, Roger Nowell, John Braddyll, John Starkie, Thomas Walmsley, John Holker, John Crombock, Roger Kennion, William Petty, Francis Paslew, George Shuttleworth and Robert Starkie, churchwardens; John

Clayton, George Thropp and William Clayton, overseers; Thomas Whittaker, James Jennings, Steven Longmire and Edmund Cockshot, churchwardens.

**The following benefactions were given for the benefit of the poor of the eight towns:—**

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1629 by | John Chewe ..... | 63 | 6 | 6 |
| 1631 ,, | Rev. Peter Ormerode ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1671 ,, | Richard Waddington ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1676 ,, | Christopher Norham ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1680 ,, | Sir Edmund Assheton ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1741 ,, | James Holker ..... | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| | Making a total of ..... | £268 | 6 | 6 |

In December, 1752, this sum was reduced by losses to £216 0s. 0d., which sum was expended with over charities, in 1771, in the purchase of an estate in Great Harwood.

It is to be noted that the interest of the Poor Stock had to be divided amongst the eight towns contributing to the repair of the Parish Church; but no payments have been made out of these charities to Simonstone, Padiham, and Hapton since 1880, to Pendleton since 1884, to Mytton Henthorn and Coldcoates since 1892.

**Various Bequests left exclusively for the benefit of the Poor of Whalley.**—In 1672 **Ellen Waddington** left the sum of £30, the interest of which was to be applied to the purchase of blue cloth. In 1688 **Alice Kenyon** bequeathed £20. The terms of her Will were: "Also I give and bequeath to the township of Whalley twenty pounds, and I desire that it may be put into the hands of the Vicar of Whalley, and who else he thinks fit, three months after the decease of my dear mother, Mrs.

Jane Kenyon, to be put out at interest for the use and good of the poor of Whalley and that the interest may be distributed among them, as the said Vicar shall judge meet, in the Parish Church of Whalley every Saint Thomas's Day before Christmas, it being the day I was made a member of Christ by baptism there." In 1684 **Dame Eleanor Assheton,** by Will dated 7th August, 1684, late of Dean's Yard, Westminster, bequeathed the sum of £20 solely and peculiarly given to the poor of the Township of Whalley, the interest of which was to be distributed by the Vicar, Gentlemen, and Churchwardens, as they think most fit and needful to be done. In 1723 **William Hayhurst,** of Parkhead, gentleman, gave £10 to such poor housekeepers of Whalley as he and his heirs should nominate. The principal was to be added to the Poor Stock, and distributed every St. Thomas's Day before Christmas. In 1732 **Mrs. Anne Braddyll,** late of Portfield, left by Will £5 to the poor within the Township of Whalley, the interest thereof to be distributed amongst them.

**Apprentice Fund. The Charities of Edwards and Braddyll.—Robert Edwards** about 1681 gave the sum of £100 for the benefit of the poor of Whalley, the interest of which was to be applied to the putting out of Apprentices. Part of this sum, viz., £20 was lost in 1702 through the default of Robert Riley. The balance remaining of £80 was expended with other sums in the purchase of an estate in Great Harwood. In 1776 **Thos. Braddyll,** by Will dated 1st April, 1776, bequeathed to the Revd. William Johnson, Vicar of Whalley, and his successors, an annuity of £10 chargeable on his estate to be expended upon putting as apprentices such children as

were not burthensome to the parish, or receiving parochial relief. This devise was void by the Statute of Mortmain, but Wilson Braddyll, devisee of Thomas Braddyll, on 28th February, 1789, substituted for it a like annuity chargeable on his estate, *viz.*, on a messuage or tenement called Butler Clough, in Billington, containing 14 acres, 18 perches. This £10 is still paid by Mr. Worsley-Taylor, the present owner of the premises upon which the charge is payable.

The Apprentice Fund was not taken advantage of; only ten apprentices were put out between 1801 and 1818, at a cost of £60 4s. 0d. premiums, and £2 18s. 7d. expenses, making a total of £63 2s. 7d., and consequently the expenditure was less than the income. The unappropriated apprentice money was spent in improvements on the Great Harwood estate. The whole amount expended for this purpose up to 21st December, 1824 was £325, the balance in hand on that date was £48 13s. 2d. Adam Cottam had advanced the sum of £100 16s. 2d. towards building the houses, outbuildings, garden walls, etc., on the Great Harwood estate. He had received from the account of the estate £15 4s. 6d., which, added to the £48 13s. 2d., left a balance due to him of £36 18s. 6d. This was afterwards liquidated.

In 1886, the Edwards and Braddyll's charities for apprenticing were amalgamated with the Grammar School Foundation.

**Read Charity.—John Read,** of Knightsbridge, by Will dated 16th October, 1813, left £520 on Trust, to be invested, and out of the dividends to pay £2 2s. 0d. annually to S. George's Hospital, Hyde Park, £2 2s. 0d. annually to the Charity School at Knightsbridge, the

residue to be paid to Whalley Grammar School. He also directed 5s. apiece to be paid to the bellringers of the Parish Church of Whalley. He also gave £50 to each of his five executors.

The legacy was invested in 1814 in £485 10s. 0d. Navy Five per cents. Adam Cottam, one of his executors, laid out his £50 in the purchase of £47 7s. 6d. of the same stock, making a total of £532 17s. 6d., which was re-invested in £559 10s. 5d. New Five per cents.

In 1867 the consols were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

In 1886, 3rd August, the Charity Commissioners directed that £416 13s. 4d. Three per cent. Annuities, part of the Charity, should be transferred to the Whalley Grammar School Foundation. The actual sum transferred was £485 Consols.

**Grammar School Foundation.**—The Whalley Royal Grammar School was founded 1549 (2 Edw. VI.). The salary paid to the Master out of the Court of Augmentation of the Crown revenues in Queen Elizabeth's time was £13 6s. 8d. reduced by fees to £12 8s. 2d. In 1771 there was a School Stock of £80, consisting of £10 the gift of John Chewe (1638), and £70 the gift of Sir Edmund Assheton (1686-1694). This money was laid out, with other charity moneys, in the purchase of the estate in Great Harwood. A proportion of rents, amounting to £4 14s. 0d., was paid to the Head Master. In 1725, the school and dwelling-houses were built by subscription on the Waste.

In 1826 this constituted the whole endowment of the Grammar School plus the share in the Read Charity.

In September, 1884, the charge of £13 6s. 8d. upon the Crown Revenues, reduced by fees to £12 8s. 2d., was redeemed by the transfer by the Treasury to the Official Trustees of the Charitable Funds to £413 12s. 3d. New Three per cent. Annuities.

Schemes were formed under the Endowed Schools Acts for the appropriation of (1) the whole of the Edwards and Braddyll charities with their accumulations, (2) certain portions of the Read Charity, (3) the Charities of Chewe and others. These schemes were made in 1884 and approved in 1886.

The present endowment of the School is:—(1) The School buildings, Master's House and site containing 2 roods; (2) a rent charge of £10 on Butler's Clough, Billington, belonging to Mr. Worsley-Taylor, K.C. and M.P.; (3) £712 16s. 8d. India 3½ per cent. Stock held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and producing £24 19s. 0d.; (4) £732 9s. 11d. Consols held by the Official Trustees, and producing annually £20 2s. 8d. The gross income from endowments is £55 1s. 8d.

It may here be remarked that, owing to appropriations made to the Foundation of the Grammar School, all that remains to the charities of Chewe and others is £476 19s. 7d. Consols, held by the Official Trustees, producing £13 2s. 0d. annually, which is distributed partly in money and partly in kind. These are what are popularly known as the Chewe and Kenyon Doles, distributed on St. Thomas's Day; £1 4s. 0d. is assigned to the Vicar for distribution in respect of the Kenyon Charity; £1 8s. 0d. is sent to the Churchwardens of Read, £1 8s. 0d. to the Churchwardens of Wiswell, and the remainder is distributed by the Trustees and Churchwardens of Whalley.

**Sir Ralph Assheton's Charity.**—Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, Baronet, by Will made August 1679, bequeathed £70 to raise the sum of £4 towards paying for two Sermons to be preached at Whalley and Downham, and £100 for the benefit of the most impotent and indigent poor within the townships of Whalley and Downham.

The £170 was laid out in the purchase of a Rent Charge on certain land in Pendleton. The land cannot be identified, but the Rent Charge has been paid by the Starkie family of Huntroyde, £4 being sent to the Vicar of Whalley and £4 to Mr. Assheton of Downham Hall, £2 is paid by the Vicar to the preacher at Whalley, and £2 is distributed by the Vicar among eight poor persons of Whalley.

**Adam Cottam's Almshouses.**—In 1835, 23 and 24 April, Adam Cottam conveyed a close of land at Grange in Whalley, which lately formed part of Grange Meadow, and four cottages situate on it, in trust, the rents and profits of which might be used to erect a number of Almshouses for poor people belonging to Whalley. In 1837, 2nd February, he left by Will the residue of his personal estate for the same object. This residue amounted to £1,799, reduced by legacy duty to £1,749 4s. 6d. In 1855, Miss **Isabella Riley,** by Will dated 30th September, 1855, bequeathed the residue of her estate to the Trustees of Adam Cottam's Almshouses, for the use and benefit of the poor widows in the Almshouses. This residue amounted to £120 9s. 3½d., which was invested in 1876 in £120 of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Co., Lim., at 5 per cent. In 1900, **George Howarth,** of Whalley, by

Will, left to the Trustees of Adam Cottam's Almshouses, £400 free of legacy duty. This was invested in £350 India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock.

The present **endowment** of the Almshouses is:—(1) The Almshouses site and buildings, six in number; (2) £1,150 Dutch bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., producing annually £40 5s. 0d.; (3) a bond for £120 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company, Limited, producing annually £3 12s. 0d.; (4) £800 India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, producing annually £28; (5) £350 India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, producing annually £12 5s. 0d. The gross income is £84 2s. 0d. The annual average maximum expenditure is £75, and the balance in the bank, 5th June, 1901, was £40 7s. 11d.

There are six Almshouses, some unappropriated, occupied by women, who each receive 18s. a month, and half a ton of coals yearly. By the terms of Adam Cottam's Will, the only persons eligible for election are poor persons belonging to the township of Whalley.

## PART XIII.

# Whalley Grammar School.

Whalley Grammar School is a royal foundation. It received its Letters Patent 20th July, 1549 (2 Edw. VI.), which were subsequently confirmed in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth. These letters state that "a Grammar School hath been continually in Whalley," which probably refers to the School connected with the Abbey, and would thus give a much higher antiquity to the foundation. The Letters Patent describe the School as Schola Grammaticalis, and were granted at the request of Richard Assheton, armiger. The yearly stipend of the Head Master was £13 6s. 8d., and paid out of the revenues of the Crown. The endowment was augmented by £10, the gift of John Chewe, in 1638, and £70, which was given by Sir Edmund Assheton between 1686 and 1694. In 1771 the School Stock consisted of £80. A reference to the Charities of Whalley (Part XII.) will show that the present endowment is £55 1s. 8d.

Whalley was one of the three Lancashire Grammar Schools (the others being Middleton and Burnley, to which Dean Nowell left an endowment of 5 marks apiece to 13 scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford. The claim of Whalley is now only a matter of history, since the University Commissioners, in framing the new Statutes of Brasenose College, ignored the claims of Whalley and Burnley to Dean Nowell's Exhibitions.

In 1630, William Petty, usher, left £5 to be expended in the purchase of books and a chest, and this bequest shows that the education was at that time of a classical character. The curriculum of to-day is up to date and thoroughly meets modern requirements. The appointment of the Head Master is vested in the Governors. The following gentlemen are the Governors:—Arthur Longworth (Chairman), H. W. Worsley-Taylor, K.C., M.P., Richard Thompson, J.P., H. H. Stuttard, J.P., Capt. James Worsley-Taylor, W. S. Airey, C.C., Roger Green, U. J. Bryce-Smith, Rev. F. G. Chevassut, J. G. Ramsbottom, Dr. Machlin. John Taylor, solicitor, is the Clerk to the Governors.

The present School and Master's House were built in 1725. They occupy an extremely healthy site, and with the playing fields command a beautiful prospect, bounded by the wood-clad heights of the Nab.

The following is a list of the Head Masters:—1549, Petrus Carter; 1571, William Hulas; 1630, William Petty; 1631, Thomas Warrener; 1650, Joceline Houghton; 1659, Robert Vite; 1691, Henry Foster; 1692, Thomas Tatham; 1694, Richard Highfield; 1696, Robert Hargreaves; 1702, Jonathan Young; 1707, Leonard Nowell; 1716, Adam Greenwood; 1757, — Armitstead; 1770, John Dugdale; 1778, John Wearing; 1813, Richard Noble; 1826, George Preston, B.D.; 1864, Samuel Preston; — — Norwood; 1887, Alan Thomson, M.A.; 1897, J. V. Ransome, B.A.; 1900, Rev. W. H. Healey, M.A.; 1904, R. Dease Riley, Ph.D.

Among the distinguished *alumni* of this school was Dr. Woolton, bishop of Exeter in 1579. He was a skilful divine, a learned scholar and exemplary prelate. He died 1593, and was interred in Exeter Cathedral.

## PART XIV.

# Devolution of the Demesne of Whalley.

In the following pages the history of the descent of the demesne of Whalley is traced from Saxon times down to the present day.

This part of the subject should be especially interesting to Whalley people, as they may trace in the Deeds which are quoted many names and places with which they are familiar.

The history of the devolution of the demesne is based chiefly upon original deeds hitherto not printed, which have been lent me by Arthur Longworth, Esq., of Clerk Hill; and for the latter part dealing with events subsequent to 1553, and relating to the Assheton and Braddyll families, I am indebted to a pamphlet entitled "On the Abbey of Whalley," written by Ralph Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, published in 1887, who has given me permission to utilise his learned and accurate researches.

**History of the Demesne in Saxon Times.**—The ancient demesne of Whalley appears, so far as has been ascertained, to have been of the same extent as the present ecclesiastical parish.

In Saxon and early Norman times it was the property of the Deans of Whalley, who were territorial lords and persons of high social rank, intermarrying with the noble family of the De Lasci, Earls of Lincoln and Constables of Chester. Their place of residence was the Deanery, now covered by the De Lacy Arms and other buildings to the east of the Church at the corner of Church Street. The Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus de Stanlawe took up their residence at the Deanery, when they arrived to take possession of Whalley in 1296. To the Deanery there was attached a domestic oratory, for in 1306, 28th April, the altar in the Chapel, which Peter de Cestria had made in the Manor House of Whalley, was consecrated by Thomas, bishop of Candida Casa (Withern) on the 1st of May, SS. Philip and James's day.

The Deanery residence was succeeded by the Manor House or Manorial Hall of Whalley, which occupied the same site. This appears to have continued to the time of the Tudors, when it fell into disuse. The only remnant of the old building is a stone pillar which probably formed the jamb of a doorway and which is preserved as a memento of former glories.

**History of the Demesne 1294 to 1536.**—The demesne passed from the Deans into the possession of the Abbot and Convent of the Locus Benedictus de Stanlawe, and was acquired by them from Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, in 1283, when they obtained also the right of presentation to the Church. They did not enter into residence till 1296; but from that date till 1536-7, when the Abbey was confiscated for the treason of John Paslew,

the last Abbot, they were the owners of the demesne.

**History of the Demesne after the Dissolution.**—After the dissolution the demesne passed, as part of the confiscated lands of the Monastery, into the hands of King Henry VIII., and was administered by the Court of Augmentation of Crown Revenues, which, in 1539, appointed Sir Christopher Smith, the last Prior, as proctor. C. Smith died in 1539, and the bailiwick was granted the same year to John Braddyll.

On 17th March, 1545 (36 Hen. VIII.), Sir John Williams, Knight, Treasurer of King Henry's Court of Augmentation of the revenues of the King and Crown, gave an acquittance to John Braddyll, acknowledging the receipt of £393 12s. 6d. in respect of lands and tenths in Whalley, with other places, possessions of the late attainted Abbey of Whalley, Barnsett in Colne, co. Lanc., of Worston, Freamare, Ellestowke, and Eyliston, co. Lanc.; the possessions of the late Monastery of Cockersand, of Lynne and Celling, co. Kent, and also in respect of lands and tenths in the Parish of Whalley, co. Lanc., and also in respect of lands and tenths in Clayton and Little Harwood, co. Lanc., and of two tenements in Downham, part of the possessions of the late attainted Monastery of Whalley, and also of one messuage in Preston in Craven co. York.

**Sale of the Abbey Lands to Richard Assheton, Esq., and John Braddyll, Gentleman, June 6th, 1553.**—On the 6th of June, 1553 (7 Edw. VI.), the Abbey lands in Whalley were bought by Richard Assheton, Esq., and John Braddyll, gent., from the Crown, for the sum of £2,132 3s. 9d. See Coucher Book p. 1183.

The extent of the purchase may be gathered from the Deed recording the Bargain and Sale, and which included:—

"totum illud dominium et manerium nostrum de "Whalley, in com. nostro Lancastr: ac totum parcum "nostrum ac omnia terras et ten. nostra vocat: "Whalley Parke in dicto com. nostro Lancastriæ cum "suis juribz membris et ptinentiis universis nuper "monasterio de Whalley in eodem com. Lancastr: "modo dissolut: quondam spectant: et ptinentibz ac "parcell: possessionum inde existen: ac totum capit-"alem domum et scitum dicti nuper monasterii de "Whalley in Whalley in dict: com: Lanc: ac omnia "domos ædificia horrea stabula columbaria ortos "pomeria gardina stagna vivaria terram fundum et "solum et hereditamenta nostra quecunque infra "scitum septum ambitum circuitum et procinctum "dicti nuper monasterii existent: ac omnia domos "ædificia terras prata pasturas ortos pomeria gardina "horrea stabula et hereditamenta nostra quecunque "vocata seu cognita per nomina, etc."

TRANSLATION:—

All that demesne and Manor of ours of Whalley in our County of Lancaster, and all that our Park and all our lands and tenements, called Whalley Park, in our said County of Lancaster, and all their rights, members, and appurtenances once belonging or appertaining to the late monastery of Whalley in the same County of Lancaster now dissolved, and the parcel of possessions thereupon existing and the whole chief house and site of the said late monastery of Whalley in Whalley in the said County of Lancaster, and all our houses,

buildings, barns, stables, pigeon-cotes, gardens, orchards, garden-plots, ponds, fish-ponds, land, estate, and soil, and hereditaments whatsoever existing within the site, fence, boundary, circuit and surrounding of the said late monastery, and all those our houses, buildings, lands, meadows, pastures, gardens, orchards, garden-plots, barns, stables, and hereditaments whatsoever called or known by the names, etc.

**The places included in the purchase,** some of which can be identified at the present time were: Rogerashes, Gresyardes, Sykestongarth, le Common Stable, le Gousehouse, le Newehouse, Brodryndlynge, le Gerz alias Gez, Helker, Morehey, Catterall Wyffes, Wheatley, Newefelde, Westewoode, Ellker, Tunneworthe Hays, highe Tunneworthe, Tunneyworth Rydynge, Claycroft, Brigehay, Oxheyewoode Portefeylde, Longley, le Intake, Roughhay, Graves, Crowparke, le Asshes, le Fermery Garthes, le Kytchyn Garthes, le Priors Orchard, Parrys Orchard, Marston Orchard, Wordell Orchardes, le Abbotte Orchard, Hyll Orchard, Harwood Orchard, Danby Orchard, Haydock and Woodes Orchard, le Priors Orchard, Mores Orchard, le Proctors Orchard, Southseller Yarde, le Impyarde, Abbotte Kychyn Garth, le Proctor Stable de Blakborne, le Haggehouses, le Haye Barne apud Grange, Cleyfelde, Smythes Howse, le Henn House, le Oxehouse, le Masons Lodge, Banne Crofte, le Old Stable, le Howker Stable, le Bourde Howse juxta le Smythes forge, Lawsyngstedes, Barrowclough, le four acre Heye, et Kylne, Pyghyll, Crabtree Oxhay, le Sixelandes, Clafe Hey, le plot of meadowe, Robert feyldes, Crose feylde, Buckfatte alias Buchfoote, Castell, Highe Lynge, Kirkyng

Henhurst, Hallyclyff, Breerly close, Shepe Hay, le Tiethe Barne, Whitacre Orchard, Dynkley Orchard, le Proctor Stable, Standenfoldes, le Standen hey.

Whalley Park included:—Whetley Newfeylde, Westwoode, Elker, Tunneworthe Heys, High Tunneworthe, Tunneworthe Rydinge, le four acres Heye, et Kilne, Pighill, Crabtree Oxhay, le platt of meadowe, Robert feyldes, Crosfeylde, Buckfatte, Castell, High lynge, Kirkynge, Hennehurst, Hallycliff, Brerely close, Shepehay et le Tythebarn.

The tenants of Whalley Park were Sir Thomas Suthworth, Richard Holbrocke, Thomas Cox, and Sir Thomas Butler.

The clear annual value of the demesne and manor was £85 5s. 9d.

**Sale of Clerk Hill to John Crombrocke, 17th June, 1553.**—On the 17th June, 1553 (7 Edw. VI.), Clerk Hill was sold by Richard Assheton and John Braddyll to John Crombocke for the sum of £142 10s. 8d. The terms of the Indenture of Sale are as follows:—

"This **Indenture of Sale** made on the 17th of June in the 7th year of Edward VI., King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on earth supreme head of the Church of England, **Between** Richard Assheton of Whalley, Co. Lanc., Esq., and John Braddyll of Whalley, Co. Lanc., gent., on the one part, and John Crombocke of Whalley, gent., on the other part, **Witnesseth** that Richard Assheton and John Braddyll, for the sum of £142 10s. 8d. paid to the said Richard Assheton and John Braddyll by John Crombocke, hath bargained and sold all that messuage and tenement called Snelson, otherwise Clerk Hill, co. Lanc., with all

lands, meadows, feeding pastures, commons and wastes with all their appurtenances now in the occupation of the said John Crombocke, and also all that messuage called Snelsons, otherwise Clerk Hill, with all meadows, etc., now in the occupation of John Crombocke, **also** all that messuage called Snelson otherwise Clerk Hill with all meadows, etc., now in the occupation of John Wood, **and** all that messuage, etc., now in the occupation of Richard Craven, **also** all that close and parcell of the demayne of Whalley called Long Lee now in the occupation of John Crombocke and Agnes Craven, widow, parcel of the manor or lordship of Whalley, co. Lanc., with houses, buildings, orchards, gardens, farms, woods, and underwoods, meres, turbaries, the which messuages, etc., were belonging to the late monastery of Whalley, and came to the king's hands by the attincture of John Paslew, the last Abbot there, of high treason attainted, the which said messuage Richard Assheton and John Braddyll lately had of the gift and grant of the king by letters patent under the great seal of England, and bearing date at Westminster the 16th day of June (7 Edw. VI.) **to have and to hold** the said messuages called Snelsons houses otherwise Clerk Hill, co. Lanc., with all buildings, etc., in as ample a manner as the said R. A. and J. B. to hold of the king in capite by service of right accustomed, **and** the said R. A. and J. B. also sell all deeds, writings, and evidences concerning the premises above sold and deliver the same to J. C., **and** also the said R. A. and J. B. covenant for themselves, etc., to J. C. that they have not sold the said messuages to any other persons and that they are the true owners and have lawful authority to alienate and sell, **and** further the said R. A.

and T. B. covenant that they shall at any time hereafter by the space of six years next ensuing the date hereof at the reasonable request of the said John Crombocke do and make assurance by deed or record as shall be reasonably devised by John Crombocke for the making sure of the premises at the cost of John Crombocke, **and** also it is agreed that the said Richard Assheton and John Crombocke shall be ready to show the said letters patent for defence of the premises. **And** further Richard Assheton and John Crombock bind themselves to fulfil all the covenants in the sum of three hundred marks of lawful English money. Signed and sealed, Richard Assheton, John Braddyll."

Their seals are attached. Assheton with two ash boughs and initials R.A., Braddyll with brock (badger) and initials J.B., in both cases initials on either side.

**Sale of the Demayne of Whalley by Richard Assheton to John Braddyll, 20th June, 1553 (7 Edward VI.).**—On the 20th June, 1553 (7 Edw. VI.), the Bargain and Sale took place of the demayne and Tenants of Whalley by Richard Assheton, Esq., to John Braddyll, Esq., for the sum of £467 16s. 8d.

"The **Indenture** of the xx. June in the sevent yere of the reigne of our soveraigne Lord Edward sixt, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland kyng, etc. **Between** Richard Assheton of Whalley, co. Lanc., on the one parte and John Braddyll of Whalley, co. Lanc., gentilman, on the other parte, **witnesseth** that the said R.A. for the somme of CCCCLXVII. li. XVI.s., and VIII.d. (£467 16s. 8d.) to him by J.B. paid haithe bargained and solde **all** those messuages, lands, tents and

hereditaments with all his parte moyte estate titell and interest in the said messuages, etc., that is to say, **all** that messuage, etc., VII. ac. of pasture, XX. akers of Meadowe with, etc., late in the tenor of Oliver Shotilworth now in the tenor of Richard Hyndyll, **and** all that messuage called the Ympes with garden VIII. akers of pasture and X. akers of medow, etc., now in the tenor of said John Braddyll, **and** all that tenement and gardens now in the tenor of Henry Lawe, **and** all that tenement and gardens, etc., lyyinge near to the Church field now in the tenor of Will Merser, **and** all that tenement and garden, etc., now in the tenor of Jas. Holker, **and** all that tenement with a garden and an orchard with a certain parcell of land called Lawsemgstedes containing 2 akers of land late in the tenor of Christopher Smythe now in the tenor of John Braddyll, **and** all that tenement with a garden and two croftes of pasture, etc., now in the occupation of Will Cowper and John Hodgson, clerke, **and** all that close of pasture and arable land, etc., called Darroste containing XX. acres of land now in the occupation of John Cowper, **and** all that close of pasture called Oxeheywarde containing XXVI. akers of land now in the occupation of John Hyndyll and the wyfe of Henry Lane and the wyfe of John Browne, **and** all that close of medowe called Intake lynge near the Grange Courte containing 1 acre, **and** all that close, etc., called Boughheyreeves containing II. akers and a half now in the tenor of said John Braddyll, **and** also that close of pasture, etc., called Shepehey containing XII. akers late in the tenor of Thos. Butteler, Knt., now in the tenor of John Braddyll, **and** all that close of pasture, etc., called Kyrkeynge and Kenhurste containing

XX. acres late in the tenor of Thos. Butteler now in the feudal tenor of Rich. Hyndyll, John Forster and Nicholas Carney, **and** also all those howses, etc., called the Barkhouses and II. gardens now in the tenor of Robert Lawe, **and** all those two cloysses of pastures called Helleclyffe containing XXIV. acres late in the tenor of Thomas Butteler, Knt., and now in the tenor of John Crombocke, **also** all that messuage, tent. and garden III. acres of arable land and IIII. acres of pasture in the occupation of Robert Dobson, **and** all that messuage, tent. and garden III. acres of medow now in the occupation of John Craven and Henry Lawe, **and** also certain parcelles of lande, etc., called the Laynes containing VI. acres late in the tenor of Edwarde Pedley, Clerke, now in the tenor of Nicholas Carney, which said Laynes doithe begyn at a certain pool or damme of water standinge at the West end of the Parishe Churche of Whalley and so ledynge and extendynge from the said poole estwarde to the Park Lane ende next to Rede, and also extending from the est ende of the saide parishe Churche southwarde to the water called Calder and lykewyse extendynge from the said este end of the Parishe Churche northwarde to the endes of two laynes those extending towards Clederhow the other towards Wyswall, **and** also 2 shoppes lately buylded on a parcell of grounde parcell of the said Laynes now in the tenures of Nich. Carney and John Wikynson, **and** all that cloyse of pasture and arable land, etc., called Rushehey containing XX. acres now in the tenor of Robert Tylyor, **and** all that orcharde, etc., adjoining to the fleme called Denby orcharde containing 1 aker of land now in the occupation of John Cowper, **and** all those two orchardes called the

Proctor of Whalley orchardes containing I. aker of land adjoining to the Churcheyard now in the occupation of John Cowper, **and** also all that messuage and tenement with a garden and an orcharde called the Portefelde XX. akers of arable and pasture VIII. akers of medow now in the occupation of John Browne, **and** all that cloyse of medow pasture and arable land, etc., called Hyghelynge containing XXX. akers late in the tenor of Thos. Butteler, Knt., now in the tenor of John Braddyll, Robert Lawe, and John Cowper, **and** also all the shoppes, howses, buildings, gardyns, curteleiges and voyde groundes in Whalley in the occupation of John Braddyll togeder with all the howses, etc., whatsoever they be in the parishes of Whalley and Blackburne—all which said premises are of the clere yerely valew of fourteen pownds sixtene shyllyngs tenne pence (£14 16s. 10d.), **the which** said messuages, landes, etc., to the late attaynted monastery of Whalley lately belonge and parcell of the possessions of the said late monastery **and** all whiche landes, etc., the said Richarde Assheton and John Braddyll the daye and date of these presents do hold to them and their heires of the gyfte and graunte of our sovereign Lorde Kynge Edwarde the sixte and by his letters patentes under the greate seale of Englande thereof made berynge date at Westminster the XVI. daye of June the sevent yere of his most noble reigne **to have and to hold** in as large and ample manner as the said R. A. and J. B. hathe, to hold by the service of the ffourtithe (40th) part of one knights fee. **And** moreover the said R. A. doth bargain and sell unto the said J. B. all manner of Deeds, etc., concernynge the premises above mentioned all whiche deedes, etc., R. A. doithe covenant to delyver

unto the said J. B. on this side the feast of Seynt Martin next comynge, also the said R. A. doith covenant, etc., to the said J. B. that the said R. A. haithe not made any former bargaine or sayle of the said messuages, etc., to any person, etc., but that he hathe full power, etc., to alienate, etc., the premisses, etc., and further the said R. A., etc., doith covenant, etc., to the said J. B. that the said R. A., etc., at all and any time, etc., shall acquit, etc., the said J. B., etc., and all and singular the premisses, etc., from all manner of former bargains, sales, Statute Marchante, Statute Staples, Rents, etc., titles of dower, etc., whatsoever hath been done by the said R. A. before the date of these indentures."

The usual covenants follow, and the Deed continues:—

"Provided it is agreed upon that the said J. B. shall at all times permit all such waters to have free course unto the water mylne of Whalley, etc., whereof the said R. A. is now owner, etc., and likewise the said J. B. covenants, etc., that the said R.A., etc., shall have liberty to attach and set pyles and stakes on the said ground for the preservation of the course of the said water unto the said mylne, etc. In witness whereof the parties have sett to their seals."

Signed by me, Richard Assheton, seal affixed with the ash branches with mallet between them and flanked by R. A. The witnesses were Christopher Smyth, Robert Law, John Foster, and John Lawe, clerk.

**Great Deed of 18th Feb., 1556-7, between John Braddyll and Richard Assheton.**—On the 18th Feb., 1556-7 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary), a Great Deed concern-

ing lands in Whalley was signed and sealed between John Braddyll and Richard Assheton. The Deed is as follows:—

"This Indenture made 18 Feb. (3 & 4 Philip and Mary) King and Queen of England, Spayne, France, both Sicilies, Jerusalem, & Ireland, D.F., Archduke of Austria, Mylane, & Brabante, Countess of Haspurge, Flanders, and Tyrol. **Between** John Braddyll of Whalley of the one part, gent., and Richard Assheton of Whalley, esq., of the other part. **Witnesseth** that whereas the said R.A. & J.B. the date of these presents do hold to them etc. certain manors etc. which to the late attaynted monastery did appeartain etc. and were lately given and granted to the said R.A. & J.B. by King Edward the sixte under the Great Seal of England etc. bearing date the sixteenthe day of June in the seventhe year of his reign (16 June 7 Edw. VI.). **Now** the said J.B. for divers good reasons etc. hathe sold etc. unto the said R.A. **All** the said manors, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, orchards, gardens, medows, leaynes, pasture, fedynges, rents, waters, woods, under-woodes, commons, mores, mosses, turberys, ways, commodyties and other hereditaments whatsoever they be contained in the said letters patentes **except** only certain messuages, lands, tenements and other hereditaments heretofore sold, released, etc., by the said R.A. unto said J.B. and hereinafter named, etc., that is to say, **all** that messuage, garden, VIII. acres of pasture, XX. acres of medowe, late in the occupation of Olyver Shotilworthe now in the tenure of Richard Hyndyll **and** all that messuage, etc., called the Ymppes, etc., XIII. acres of pasture, X. acres of medowe, etc., now in the tenure of John Braddyll, etc., **and** all that messuage, etc., now in

the occupation of Henry Lawe, **and** all that tenement and garden, etc., next to the Church Steele now in the tenure of Wyll. Mercer, **and** all that tenement and garden, etc., now in the tenure of James Holker, **and** all that tenement with a garden and orcharde with a certain piece of land called Lawsenige Stedes, etc., containing II. acres late in the occupation of Christopher Smythe now in the tenure of John Braddyll, etc., **and** all that tenement, garden, and II. acres of pasture now in the occupation of Will. Cowper and John Hodgeson, Clerke, **and** all that close of pasture and arable land, etc., called Claycroftes containing XX. acres now in the occupation of John Cowper, etc., **and** all that close of pasture and arable land, etc., called Oxheywodd containing XXV. acres now in the tenure of John Hyndyll and the wife of Henry Lawe and the wife of John Brown, etc., **and** all that close of land, etc., called the Intake near the Grange Court containing 1 acre **and** all that close, etc., called Bugheygreaves containing II. acres and a half acre now in the tenure of John Braddyll, and all that pasture called Sheppehey containing XII. acres, late in the tenure of Thos. Butler, Knt., now in the tenure of Thos. Braddyll, **and** all the close of pasture, etc., called Kyrekeinge and Henhurst containing XII. acres, late in the occupation of Thos. Butler, Knt., now in the feodall tenure of Rich. Hyndill, John Fforster and Nicholas Carney, etc., **and** all those howses, etc., called Barkehowste, etc., now in the tenure of Robert Lawe, **and** all those two classes of pasture called Helleclyffe and Brerely containing XXIV. acres late in the occupation of Thos. Butler, Knt., now in the tenure of John Crombocke, **and** all that messuage tenement and garden III. acres of

arable land and IV. acres of pasture, etc., now in the tenure of Robert Dobson, and all that messuage, tenement and garden III. acres of medowe, etc., now in the tenure of John Craven, and Henry Lawe, and also certain parcelles, etc., called the Laynes, containing VI. acres and late in the tenure of Edward Pedley Clerk, now in the tenure of Nich. Carney, which said Laynes begin at a certain pole, etc., and also twoe shoppes lately buylded on the said lanes now in the feodall tenure of Nich. Carney and John Wilkynson, and all that close of arable land, etc., called Hughhey containing XX. acres, etc., now in the tenure of Robert Gyles, and all that orcharde, etc., adjoyning to the fleme called Denbye Orcharde containing I. acre now in the tenure of John Cowper, etc., and also all those two orchardes, etc., called the Procter of Whalley orchardes containing I. acre adjoynynge the Churche Yarde now in the tenure of John Cowper, and also all that messuage, etc., called Portefelde, XX. acres of arable land, VIII. acres of medowe, etc., now in the tenure of John Browne, etc., and all that close of medowe, etc., Hyghlynge containing XXX. acres, etc., late in the tenure of Thos. Butler, Knt., now in the feodall tenure of John Braddyll, Robert Lawe and John Cowper, and also all the shoppes, howses, etc., now in the tenure of John Braddyll, together with all and singular the howses, buildings, orchardes, etc., whatsoever they be perteyning to the said lands, etc., in the presents excepted for in the parishes of Whalley and Blackburne, etc., all which and singular the premysses, etc., before in these presents excepted and forprysed are of the clere yerely value of XIV. pounds XVI. shillinges ten pence (£14 16s. 10d.), the which said messuages, etc., to the late attaynted monas-

terye of Whalley did belonge, etc. And all which said messuages, lands, etc., before excepted, the said Richard Assheton hath solde, unto the saide John Braddyll, etc., and by a certain payre of Indenture of Bargain and Sale thereof made between R.A. of the one part and J.B. of the other parte bearinge date the 20th day of June in the seventh yere of Kinge Edward the sixte, etc., and also excepted all the messuages, etc., which the said John Braddyll haithe of the grant, etc., to him made by one Robert Holte of Stubley co. Lanc. esq., and also all the common of pasture, etc., in the parishes of Whalley and Blackburne, etc., belonging unto any of the lands, etc., of the said John Bradill before in these presents excepted, and also such part, etc., of one pasture called Whalley More as the said John Bradill, etc., doe now occupy to have holde and occupye and enjoye all and singular the said manors, etc., to the said R.A., etc."

The usual covenants as to previous non-purchase, dowers, etc., follow.

In conclusion "The said R.A. covenanted to save harmeless the said J.B., etc., from one yerely rent of three poundes seven shillings eight pence (£3 7s. 8d.) payable to the Queenes Majestie, etc."

Sealed and subscribed by Mr. Richard Assheton and John Braddyll.

By virtue of these Deeds the demesne of Whalley was divided between Richard Assheton and John Braddyll, Assheton taking the Abbey and Rectorial Tithes, and Braddyll Portfield and the lands mentioned.

**History of the "Abbey" Demesne, 1553-1905.**—That portion of the Whalley demesne which was acquired

by Richard Assheton continued in the possession of the Assheton family for a considerable period.

Richard Assheton, who was second son of Ralph Assheton of Lever, died 1572 without issue, and the property passed to his nephew Ralph Assheton of Great Lever. He died in 1587 and was succeeded by his son Ralph Assheton of Great Lever. The latter died in 1606, and the property passed to his son Sir Ralph Assheton, created baronet 1620. From Sir Ralph Assheton it passed to his son Sir Ralph Assheton, the second baronet; but he dying without issue in 1680 it passed to his half-brother Sir Edmund Assheton, third baronet. From Sir Edmund, who died without issue, it passed to his brother Sir John Assheton, fourth and last baronet of the Whalley line. Sir John died in 1697, and the property passed to his nephew Sir Ralph Assheton, second baronet of the Asshetons of Middleton. He dying without issue it then passed to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Baronet, son-in-law of Sir Ralph by marriage with Mary Assheton, daughter of Sir Ralph. From Sir Nathaniel Curzon it passed to his son Assheton Curzon, Viscount Curzon, who died in 1820. From Viscount Curzon it went to his grandson Richard William Penn Curzon, Viscount Curzon and Earl Howe, who sold the property to John Taylor, of Moreton Hall, Esq., and he dying 1866 without issue left it by will to Col. John Hargreaves, of Broad Oak, Accrington, whose son, John Hargreaves, Esq., is the present owner.

**History of the Portfield part of the Demesne from 1556-1883.**—The other part of the demesne, otherwise Portfield, passed from John Braddyll, who died in 1598, to Edmund Braddyll, who died in

1607; from him to John Braddyll, who, it appears, built Portfield House, and died 1615; to John, who died 1655; to Thomas Braddyll, who died 1706; to John Braddyll, who married Sarah, daughter of Miles Dodding of Conishead Priory, and died 1728; to Thomas Dodding Braddyll, who died 1748; to Thomas Braddyll, who died without issue 1776.

From John Braddyll, the purchaser of the property in 1556, to the last mentioned Thomas Braddyll, the succession was from father to son.

Thomas Braddyll (ob. 1776) devised his Whalley property to his cousin Wilson Gale, who took the surname of Braddyll, and sold it to Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart., who died 1805, and left it to his second son Robert Whalley. The latter dying unmarried, the property passed to his brother John Master Whalley, who died without issue in 1861.

The property then became the subject of litigation and passed to Sir John Brocas Smythe Gardiner, Baronet, who died 1868, leaving it to his daughter.

In 1871 this part of the demesne was purchased by the sons of Richard Thompson, of Blackburn, Esq., who sold it to Solomon Longworth, Esq., cir. 1883.

**History of Clerk Hill, 1553-1871.**—The part of the demesne which is comprised in Clerk Hill was purchased by Richard Assheton and John Braddyll on 6th June in 1553, and sold by them to John Crombocke for £142 10s. 8d., on the 17th of June, 1553. It appears to have been in the possession of the Crombocke family till 1699, when it was sold to Thomas Whalley, attorney-at-law, of Sparth, for the sum of £735. He died, unmarried,

in 1734, and left to his nephew James Whalley, who died unmarried in 1780, and left it to his nephew James Whalley, who afterwards became Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart. In 1871 the property was sold by the Whalleys to the sons of Richard Thompson, of Blackburn, Esq., who sold it cir. 1883 to Solomon Longworth, Esq., and thus with the Portfield property it became merged in the Clerk Hill estate. Subsequently Bramley Meade, which formed part of the Clerk Hill estate, was purchased by Richard Thompson, Esq., who has erected thereon a handsome house in the classical style.

**Moreton.**—Apart from documentary evidence it is difficult to trace the history of Moreton. Before the reign of Edward I. Moreton was a sufficiently large estate to give name to a family, as we meet with Siward de Moreton. From its nearness to Park Head it might be conjectured that it formed part of Whalley Park, but no mention is made of it under the head of Whalley Park or elsewhere, in the deeds referring to the sale of the Abbey lands. In 1490 it certainly was possessed by the Abbey, for in that year Moreton Hall, a mansion, was built, which is said to have been the residence of the Mortuary Collector of the Abbey, whoever that functionary may have been.

The present Hall was built on the site of the older one, in 1871, by the late John Taylor, Esq., of the ancient family of the Taylors of Accrington, and from him it has descended to Henry W. Worsley-Taylor, Esq., K.C., and M.P. for Preston, the present owner and occupier.

Moreton Hall is a mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected on an eminence commanding a beautiful prospect,

and surrounded by an extensive and finely wooded park.

With that bewildering perplexity which characterised the spelling of our ancestors, Moreton appears under the various forms of Moreton, the oldest spelling, Morton, Murton, Mourton, and Mooreton.

The following extracts from the Whalley Registers, for which I am indebted to Dr. Laycock, of Sabden, testifies to the different persons who were connected with Moreton in the XVI. century. "Wedding: Rogerus Nowell, gen et Katerina Murton, May 9th, 1581, his testibus, Wilmus Herris, clericus, Johes Nowell, gen, Johes Crombocke, Willm Shutleworthe, Johes Murton, Johes Lawe, Johes Cunclyffe, Ricus Sudill, Laurentius Staworth, Johes Dugdall, Ricus Whittingham, Thomas Haliday. Baptisms: Johana Morton filia Radulphi Moreton, Jan. 1st, 1539; Radulphus Morton, Sept. 29th, 1549; Jeana Mourton, Oct. 1556. Wedding: Johes Dugdall and Agnes Murton, Jan. 26th, 1545. Burials: Radulphus Mourton, Oct. 13th, 1540; Radulphus Morton, June 9th, 1552; Gratia uxor Radulphus Mooreton, Aug. 9th, 1558; Gilbertus Moreton, gen, May 3rd, 1598."

In the Coucher Book (p. 570) there is a charter stating that Hugo de Moreton gave two bovates of land in Gerstang, which he and his father before had held, to the Abbot and Monks of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlawe. The mention of Stanlawe indicates that the gift must have been made before 1296, the date when the monastery moved from Stanlawe to Whalley. No date, however, is given to the Charter. The witnesses were Hugo de Dutton, and Galfridus de Dutton, his brother, Walterus Moton, Rogerus son of Ricardus, Rad. Sarazin, Thur-

stanus son of Osgoth, Yuone de Stanlawe, and many others. In return for the donation the monastery was to pay to him and his heirs annually one pound of cummin (unam libram cymini) for all service and exaction, what we should now call a pepper-corn rent.

DATE DUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

DEMCO 38-297

Duke University Libraries
D025895680